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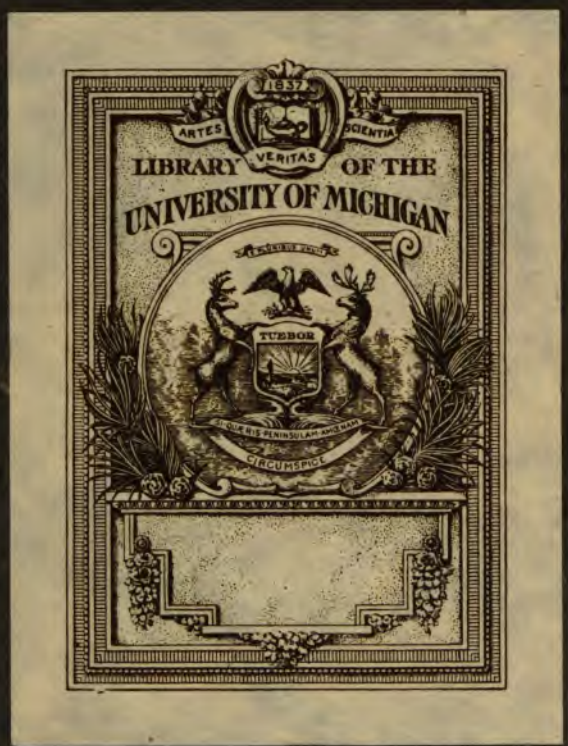
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General Instructions and Regulations

IN RELATION TO THE

Transaction of Business at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States

TOGETHER WITH

The Coinage Laws

U.S. Bureau of the Mint

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1908

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Document No. 2494.
Director of the Mint.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In force March 1, 1908.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1907.

ART. 1.—*Receipt of bullion.*

SEC. 1. All bullion deposited or purchased at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States shall be weighed in the presence of the depositor or his agent, and the weight shall be verified by the registrar of deposits, when such office exists, and by some official or competent employee where there is no registrar.

If the bullion deposited is found to be of less value than $100, it may be legally refused. If, upon report of the assayer, it is found to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint, it shall be refused.

The weigh clerk and registrar shall enter in their respective books the name of the depositor, the number and date of each deposit, kind of bullion, weight before melting, and, if practicable, the State, county, and mine, or country whence derived; if the bullion consists of stamped bars, the name of the refinery, smelting works, or assay office where manufactured; and if of foreign coin, the country where issued shall be stated, together with the character or denomination. When composed of foreign coin so mixed as not to admit of classification with reasonable labor or diligence, the deposit may be entered as "*mixed* foreign coin," with the nearest practicable description. And if for any reason the bullion may not be taken direct to the melter, and should first be put in the vault, then before going to the melter it shall again be weighed in the presence of some one representing the melting department.

SEC. 2. In receiving and weighing deposits, fractions of one-hundredth of an ounce (0.01 ounce) for gold and five-hundredths of an ounce (0.05 ounce) for silver shall be disregarded and inure to the benefit of the melter and refiner's accounts.

Parcels may be weighed separately, according to the wishes of the depositor, but separate assays of different parcels belonging to the

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same depositor shall not be made unless subject to the usual melting charge for each parcel and made separate deposit.

SEC. 3. The bullion deposited shall be received as gold or silver bullion and entered in the gold or silver weigh book according as the fineness of the gold or of the silver fixes the character of the bullion.

SEC. 4. If its designation can not be ascertained from appearance, a preliminary assay shall be made. A temporary receipt shall be given the depositor pending the determination of the bullion, which receipt shall be surrendered upon issuance by the weigh clerk of a regular receipt or return of the bullion to the depositor.

SEC. 5. Fragmental deposits shall be placed in self-locking iron pans. These pans and deposits of large bars shall be placed in a strong locked box when conveyed to the deposit melting room, and after being melted shall be returned to the weigh room in the same manner. Proper precautions shall be adopted by the chief officer to insure the safety of the bullion while being carried from the weigh room to the deposit melting room and while being melted and returned to the weigh room to be reweighed. The reweighing shall be made by the persons before mentioned, and carefully recorded in the books of the registrar and weigh clerk.

In order further to insure the safety of the bullion in the weigh room and deposit melting room, all persons not authorized therein shall be excluded therefrom, and the transfer between the two rooms of the locked pans containing the bullion shall be intrusted only to employees designated for that purpose by the superintendent.

SEC. 6. The registrar of deposits shall enter in his register the loss in melting. This book shall be submitted daily to the melter and refiner, who shall carefully examine and note in the same whether the differences in the weights of deposits before and after melting are usual and fairly result from the nature of the deposit in each case. The book shall then be submitted to the chief officer for examination and approval.

Deductions from deposits shall only be made in extreme cases of bars carrying base metals, where, after melting, they show surface adhesions of foreign substances that can not be removed by hammering, brushing, or other methods of cleaning. Deductions must not be made for iridium or platinum.

The weights before and after melting and the deductions, if any, allowed the melter and refiner, as well as the weight allowed the depositor, shall be recorded in troy ounces and hundredths of an ounce.

SEC. 7. A book must be kept by the supervisor of deposit melting, or by the weigh clerk when there is no such officer, in which columns are arranged for the entry of each class of deposits, to wit, bars, dust, retort, miscellaneous, and the percentage of loss in melting shall

be carried to the proper column for each deposit, and at the close of the day's work these columns should be footed up so that the average loss may be ascertained for each class of deposits. This book must be submitted to the chief officer daily. Monthly and yearly averages shall also be entered in this book.

SEC. 8. The sweepings of the weigh room and the deposit melting room, and the residual granules and fluxes shall be kept and be accounted for by the superintendent, quarterly, by depositing the proceeds in the Treasury of the United States or depository bank as a miscellaneous receipt.

SEC. 9. The superintendent shall have supervision and authority over the deposit melting room; and the weight after melting and after such deduction as may be proper, if any, shall be that with which the depositor shall be credited and the melter and refiner charged by the superintendent. The superintendent is empowered to call upon the assayer, before and during the operations of melting, to make such examinations as necessary to determine the quality of the gold and silver, and the character and approximate quantities of foreign substances contained in the deposit and the deductions which should be allowed the melter and refiner on account thereof.

SEC. 10. For the weight before melting the superintendent shall give a receipt, which shall be surrendered by the depositor when he calls for payment. If the depositor transfer his "mint receipt," he shall indorse it before doing so. The indorsement on the mint receipt shall be legally and technically correct.

In case the depositor should lose his receipt for bullion deposited it will be necessary for him, before payment can be made, to give notice of the loss of said receipt by advertising it once a week for two weeks in some newspaper in the city in which the institution where the deposit was made is located, and then to give a bond of indemnity in double the value of the deposit.

SEC. 11. As soon as the weight after melting, and after deduction where allowed (as provided by sec. 6, this article) is ascertained, the date of the deposit, name of the depositor, description of bullion, and the weight after melting and deduction shall be transcribed upon a blank called the assayer's report. This form shall be delivered to the assayer who will take at least two samples in sufficient portion for assay from each deposit of bullion.

SEC. 12. The assayer shall insert in the report the fineness of the gold or silver contained in the deposit. If the base is ascertained to be copper suitable for standard metal, he shall so state in his report. He shall also insert in his report the charges to which the deposit is subject. He shall return the report to the superintendent.

SEC. 13. From the weight of the bullion after melting and deduction, and the report of the assayer as to fineness, the value of the

deposit and the amount of charges shall be computed. A detailed memorandum thereof shall be given to the depositor.

A certificate of the net value of the deposit, specifying the amount and mode of payment, shall be made out and signed by the superintendent.

The correctness of the certificate shall be verified by the assayer, who shall countersign the same, and the necessary computations for verification shall be made in his office or by a clerk under his control.

SEC. 14. The fineness reported by the assayer and the weight at standard fineness of the gold and silver contained in the deposit shall be entered by the weigh clerk and registrar of deposits in their respective books and furnished to the melter and refiner.

The melter and refiner shall weigh each deposit separately, and, in order that discrepancies may be corrected, shall ascertain whether, including the bullion delivered to the assayer, the amount of gold and silver contained in each deposit agrees with the amount of each charged to him by the superintendent.

SEC. 15. In every case of melting the depositor shall have the benefit of the granules in the flux, which in each case shall be separately ground and washed, and also the benefit of the scrapings of the crucible in which the deposit was melted.

SEC. 16. When the depositor presents his mint receipt he shall sign the receipt attached to the certificate of payment and the duplicate in the register of warrants. The coin or bars shall then be paid to him, and he will retain the memorandum.

SEC. 17. No person employed in the institution in which the deposit is made shall act as agent for the depositor.

SEC. 18. Deposits of bullion by registered mail shall be receipted for by the superintendent or assayer in charge, and such receipt shall be in lieu of the depositor's usual "mint receipt," which shall be issued in the name of the superintendent or assayer in charge, and the certification of payment shall also be in his name. The superintendent or assayer in charge shall *certify on the certificate of payment* that the check in payment, giving the number, was drawn in favor of the depositor.

In paying for deposits so received the check (when payment is made by check) shall be drawn to the order of the depositor, or in favor of such person or agent as may be designated in writing by the depositor at the time the deposit is made; and when paid in cash the cash shall be transmitted to the depositor by express or registered mail, when so requested, at the risk and expense of the depositor.

SEC. 19. All orders for payment of deposits to persons other than the depositor shall be duly authenticated by the superintendent or assayer in charge, and, together with all mail and express receipts, which shall be specific, shall be retained as vouchers for the transactions.

SEC. 20. *In no case shall a check in payment of a deposit be drawn in favor of the superintendent or assayer in charge or any officer or person employed in the institution where the deposit is made.*

NOTE.—The coinage laws presume that transactions with depositors are in person. Yet, as a matter of convenience to the public, in cases where extraordinary objections do not arise, officers in charge are authorized to exercise discretion in the matter of receipt of deposits at second hand, by express or mail, under such precautions as are above prescribed and such further precautions as may be applicable to individual cases.

In doubtful cases officers in charge should decline to receive deposits except directly.

ART. 2.—*Reporting on bullion.*

SEC. 1. All deposits of gold or silver at the mints and assay offices of the United States, except the classes of deposits enumerated in the following section, shall be reported by the assayer to the half-thousandth.

SEC. 2. Deposits of fine gold bars, of United States or foreign gold coin, and of gold bars bearing the stamp of a United States mint or assay office (except unparted bars), and all gold deposits of standard fineness or over, not requiring parting or refining, shall be reported to the quarter-thousandth. Fine gold bars and gold bars of standard fineness and upward, resulting from the operations of the melter and refiner, shall also be reported to one-tenth of one-thousandth.

SEC. 3. In case the melter and refiner at any of the coinage mints or the assay office at New York has grounds for questioning the fineness of any deposit as reported by the assayer, he shall report the circumstance to the superintendent, who shall order a reassay of the deposit and prescribe precautions for verification.

ART. 3.—*Advances on partial payments on deposits.*

SEC. 1. In case of deposits, the fineness of which may be readily determined approximately by inspection, payment may, at the discretion of the superintendents of the coinage mints and the assay office at New York, be made within 10 per cent of their value, or within 2 per cent when already closely determined by assay and awaiting remelting or reassay for exact determination: *Provided*, No partial payment shall be made on a deposit containing less than $5,000 in gold or 5,000 ounces of silver.

ART. 4.—*Charges on deposits of bullion.*

Section 3524, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that the charges for the various operations on bullion deposited and for the preparation of bars shall be fixed from time to time by the Di-

rector of the Mint, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to equal, but not exceed, in their judgment, the actual average cost to each mint and assay office of the material, labor, wastage, and use of machinery employed.

The schedule of charges on deposits at the coinage mints and the assay offices will be issued in separate form from time to time as conditions may require.

ASSAYING SAMPLES OF BULLION AND ORES.

SEC. 1. Samples of bullion will be assayed at all mints and assay offices of the United States at charges as may be fixed from time to time for each institution.

SEC. 2. Assays of ores will be made at the assay offices at Charlotte, N. C., St. Louis, Mo., Deadwood, S. Dak., and the mint at Carson, Nev., at a charge of $3 for each assay.

DEPOSITS OF UNITED STATES COIN.

SEC. 3. United States gold coin of legal weight shall not be received from depositors except in sums of not less than $5,000 in exchange for gold bars.

SEC. 4. Deposits of uncurrent or mutilated gold and silver coins of the United States shall be received and paid for as standard metal by the cashier, without previous melt or assay, except when it may be necessary to establish the amount of foreign substance present that can not otherwise be determined. Such melt and assay shall be made upon request of cashier.

SEC. 5. Mutilated or otherwise uncurrent United States gold coins, of any denomination, will be received at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States, and the value of the fine gold contained will be paid to the depositor at the rate of $20.67+ per ounce fine, or $18.60+ per ounce standard (0.900 fine).

SEC. 6. Returns for mutilated coins will be made by check payable to the order of the depositor, unless remittances by express or registered mail are preferred. In either case the payments will be at the depositor's expense and risk.

SEC. 7. The superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Denver will purchase, when presented in sums of $3 and upward, mutilated and uncurrent United States silver coin at the price fixed by the Director of the Mint for silver contained in gold deposits.

SEC. 8. At the end of each month the superintendent shall deposit the coin so received—gold and silver separately—in his own name, and if the assayer finds that the fineness of the deposit is within the limit of legal deviation from fineness of United States coins, he shall certify that the deposit is standard metal.

SEC. 9. Any gain shall, at the close of the fiscal year, be accounted for in the same manner as the superintendent's sweeps, as a miscellaneous receipt.

ART. 5.—*Regulations applicable to the mint at Carson, Nev., and the assay offices at Helena, Boise, St. Louis, Charlotte, Seattle, and Deadwood.*

NOTE.—The operations of these institutions are confined by law to the receipt, melting, assaying, and stamping of bullion, and returning to depositors the identical bullion in unparted bars, or, in the case of gold bullion, the value in coin or unparted bars, as may be preferred by the depositor.

SEC. 1. Regulations contained in articles Nos. 1 and 2, relative to the receipt of and reporting on bullion, shall be observed at the foregoing offices.

SEC. 2. All bullion, except United States mint or assay office bars, deposited at these institutions shall be delivered by the assayer to the melter, who shall receipt for the same, specifying in such receipt and entering in his books the weight of each deposit before melting. After melting such bullion, the melter shall note in his books the weight and the number of the bar cast, and deliver the bar to the assayer, taking a receipt therefor. The assayer shall then assay the bar and stamp it with the weight and fineness of the gold and silver. This shall be entered in the books.

SEC. 3. The melter shall keep, and submit weekly to the assayer for inspection, a register of deposits (similar to the register of deposits required to be kept at the mints). The assayer shall carefully examine this register, noting whether the differences in weight before and after melting are usual and fairly result from the nature of the deposit in each case.

SEC. 4. Bullion containing less than 200 parts of gold and silver shall not be received for payment of its value in coin.

SEC. 5. The charge for melting, refining by fluxes, assaying, and stamping deposits for unparted bars shall be one-eighth of 1 per cent of the gross value of the bullion. When the value of the deposit is less than $100, the charge shall be imposed as of the value of $100. But where more than one melt is necessary, or extra materials are required to remove base metals contained in the deposit so as to render the bullion homogeneous and suitable for assay, an extra charge to cover such additional expense shall be made in the manner provided in section 1, article 6.

SEC. 6. Upon gold bullion deposited for payment in coin, in addition to the assay office charge for melting, assaying, and stamping, the same charges shall be imposed on such bullion as would be im-

posed at the mints. (See schedule of charges issued separately from the Rules and Regulations.)

SEC. 7. Unrefined gold bullion deposited at the mint at Carson, Nev., and the assay office at Seattle, Wash., will be shipped by express to the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., for conversion into coin; unrefined bullion deposited at the assay offices at Helena, Boise, Deadwood, St. Louis, and Charlotte will be shipped to the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, the charges for transportation to be paid by the Government from the appropriation for "Freight on bullion and coin between mints and assay offices." An invoice giving full description of weight and fineness, with mint charges collected, must accompany each shipment, a copy being sent to the Bureau of the Mint and another copy must accompany the quarterly accounts.

SEC. 8. The residual fluxes, deposit melting-room grains, and weigh-room sweepings shall be accounted for and reported in the same manner as is provided in section 8, article 1, and section 6, article 11, of these Rules and Regulations.

SEC. 9. The assayer in charge will see that all reports of assays shall be checked up and examined by some one other than the person who makes the report before being finally accepted.

SEC. 10. In all matters not specially provided for in this article the assayers in charge will be governed, as near as practicable, by the instructions laid down for the larger assay offices and mints, particular attention to which is hereby directed.

MODE OF PAYMENTS.

SEC. 11. Payments for deposits of gold bullion at the coinage mints and at the assay office in New York will be made in fine bars, coin, or by check, as may be desired by the depositor, and at the minor assay offices as follows:

Assay office at Helena, by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia and depository bank at Helena, Mont.

Assay office at Boise, by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York and depository bank at Boise, Idaho.

Assay office at St. Louis, by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.

Assay office at Charlotte, by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York and depository bank at Charlotte, N. C.

Assay office at Deadwood, by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago and depository bank at Deadwood, S. Dak.

Assay office at Seattle, Wash., by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, Chicago, and San Francisco and check on the depository banks at Seattle, Wash.

Mint at Carson, in coin or by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York and San Francisco.

ART. 6.—*Extra charges.*

SEC. 1. Base gold or silver bullion containing one or more of the following substances, viz, lead, antimony, bismuth, tin, arsenic, or sulphur, in amounts sufficient to make it possible to obtain a satisfactory assay, shall, at the discretion of the superintendent, be subject to an additional charge equal to the cost to the Government for remelting and treatment by the deposit melter. This cost shall embrace labor, fuel, and chemicals, a memorandum of which shall be furnished the assayer, who will add the amount as an item in his report with the ordinary charges. The report of the extra charges shall be made to the assayer by the supervisor of deposits, and when there is no such official, then by the head deposit melter.

ART. 7.—*Manufacture of bars.*

SEC. 1. Unparted, fine, and standard bars may be manufactured at the coinage mints and the assay office at New York, and unparted bars at all of the institutions.

SEC. 2. Fine bars may be approved when they have a fineness of 0.992 and upward, and no bar of gold or silver of less weight than 5 ounces shall be issued at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States.

ART. 8.—*Purchases of silver bullion for coinage of subsidiary silver coin.*

SEC. 1. When silver bullion is required for the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, purchases will be made under the provisions of section 3526, Revised Statutes, by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in lots of not less than 10,000 ounces. Notice will be given bullion dealers and the mint at which deliveries are to be made. Offers will be received by telegram or letter. All bids should be addressed to the Director of the Mint, and should state the quantity in fine ounces and the price per ounce. Bidders will be notified by telegraph of the acceptance or rejection of their offers.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved, and also to accept any portion of the amount offered. The delivery must be completed within ten days after the acceptance of an offer, unless otherwise specified.

Payment will be made by check drawn by the superintendent of the mint at which delivery is made on an assistant treasurer of the

United States. Should the bullion delivered upon purchases require parting or refining, the charges for those operations shall be paid by the seller. When the bars delivered bear the stamp of well-known refiners, such approximate value, as, in the discretion of the superintendent, may be regarded as safe and proper will be advanced pending melt and assay.

Bars improperly manufactured will be subject to a melting charge.

SEC. 2. The superintendents of the mints at which silver is required for coinage will be authorized to purchase lots of less than 10,000 ounces at a price fixed by the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 3. Silver contained in gold bullion deposited at the mints and assay offices, and silver received in payment of charges on silver bullions deposited for return in fine bars and in bar fractions, and silver contained in deposit melting-room grains will be purchased at a price fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint and treated as purchased under the provisions of section 3526, Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. The superintendents of the coinage mints are authorized to use in the coinage of subsidiary silver, mutilated, worn, or otherwise uncurrent United States silver coins, purchased at a rate authorized from time to time by the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 5. As early as practicable after delivery of a purchase has been completed a statement shall be transmitted by the superintendend to the Director of the Mint, showing the quantity delivered and the cost thereof.

SEC. 6. The superintendents of the coinage mints shall forward monthly to the Director of the Mint a statement of the quantity of silver delivered on each purchase and the cost of the same; also, the amount of silver contained in uncurrent silver coin and in gold deposits retained for bar fractions and charges.

ART. 9.—*Allotment of gold and silver coinage.*

SEC. 1. Superintendents of the coinage mints will be instructed from time to time by the Director of the Mint as to the denominations of gold and subsidiary silver coins to be struck to meet the requirements of the Treasury. In the absence of such instructions, the superintendent shall operate on such denominations as, in his judgment, conditions may require.

ART. 10.—*Seigniorage on subsidiary silver coins.*

SEC. 1. As provided by section 3526, Revised Statutes, the gain arising from the coinage of silver bullion purchased, into coins of a nominal value, exceeding the cost of the bullion, shall be credited monthly to a special fund denominated the "silver profit fund."

SEC. 2. The moneys to the credit of the "silver profit fund" shall be from time to time deposited in the Treasury of the United States as profits on the coinage of subsidiary silver from bullion purchased under the provisions of section 3526, Revised Statutes.

ART. 11.—*Bullion and coin accounts.*

SEC. 1. The officers in charge of the respective mints and assay offices shall render and transmit quarterly to the Director of the Mint, for administrative examination and transmission to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, accounts in standard ounces and value of the transactions in bullion and coin, with the abstract sheets exhibiting in detail the deposits and purchases of the quarter, the charges imposed and the mode of payment, with proper vouchers for verification, consisting of original assayer's reports, receipts for deposits and certificates of payment, together with abstracts of all deposits and purchases remaining unpaid at the close of the quarter; also, abstracts of deposits and purchases of previous quarters paid during the current quarter, with proper vouchers for such payments. The superintendents of the coinage mints shall forward with their bullion and coin accounts duplicate statements of silver purchases and coinage (Form No. 193). The assayers in charge of the assay offices at St. Louis, Charlotte, Deadwood, Helena and Boise, shall forward with their bullion and coin accounts duplicate detailed statements of bullion shipped to the mint at Philadelphia for coinage, and duplicates of the mint memoranda of the value of each shipment as determined and allowed by the mint. Like statements shall be furnished with their bullion and coin accounts by the assayers in charge of the mint at Carson, Nev., and the assay office at Seattle, covering shipments of bullion to the mint at San Francisco for coinage.

At the close of each fiscal year, the same officers shall furnish a detailed statement of the shipments of bullion to the mints for coinage during the year, the charges imposed at the assay office, the amount allowed by the mint on each shipment, also the charges deducted at the mint; and the profit, if any, shall be carried to the credit of "Profit and loss," and the net loss, if any, if not excessive or unusual shall be debited to the same account.

SEC. 2. Silver bullion purchased for the subsidiary silver coinage, under the provisions of section 3526, Revised Statutes, shall be kept at its cost value in a separate account from other bullion.

Sec. 3. Silver bullion deposited at the coinage mints and the assay office at New York for return in fine bars, shall be calculated and accounted for at the rate per standard ounce fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint for silver contained in gold deposits.

SEC. 4. The silver wasted by the operative officers and sold in sweeps and the surplusage recovered shall be entered in the accounts at the average cost of the silver on hand.

SEC. 5. The superintendents of the coinage mints and the assay office at New York shall forward with their bullion and coin accounts, statements showing, in standard ounces only, the amount of gold and silver delivered to the melter and refiner and coiner, and the amount returned from each officer during the quarter and the balance remaining in the hands of each at the close of the quarter, the statements to be certified to by the melter and refiner and coiner of the respective institutions.

SEC. 6. Deposit melting-room and weigh-room sweepings, residual granules, etc., shall be accounted for in the monthly and quarterly statements (Form No. 60), and in the bullion accounts by separate and distinct entries of the weight and value.

SEC. 7. All deposits of bullion, including redeposits and shipments from mints and assay offices, must invariably be assayed by the receiving institution and be taken up and accounted for on the fineness so obtained.

SEC. 8. Within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter, the assayer in charge at Boise, Charlotte, Deadwood, Helena, St. Louis, and Carson shall prepare and forward to the Director of the Mint, for administrative examination and transmission to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, a consolidated account embracing all receipts and payments of every character under appropriate headings on Form No. 926, approved by the Comptroller and Secretary of the Treasury, July 25, 1906.

SEC. 9. Within thirty days after the expiration of the quarter, the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Denver, and the assay office at New York, shall prepare and forward to the Director of the Mint a similar consolidated account on Form No. 925, and the assayer in charge at Seattle on Form No. 926.

ART. 12.—*Disbursements for salaries, wages of workmen, incidental and contingent expenses, refinery expenses, and special appropriations.*

SEC. 1. Within ten days after the close of each month the superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, and San Francisco, the superintendent of the assay office at New York, and the assayers in charge of the mint at Carson and the assay offices at Charlotte, St. Louis, Deadwood, Helena, Boise, and Seattle shall prepare and forward to the Director of the Mint abstracts, to be accompanied by pay rolls and vouchers, showing the

amount disbursed by them from the respective appropriations for the support of the institutions in their charge during the previous month. Pay rolls of and vouchers for supplies purchased for the operative departments of the assay office at New York and the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Denver shall be approved by the officers in charge of the same before payment. Pay rolls and vouchers for supplies purchased for the assay offices at Charlotte, St. Louis, Deadwood, Helena, Boise, and Seattle, and the mint at Carson shall be approved and certified to by the assayer in charge.

SEC. 2. Salaries of officers and clerks and wages of workmen shall be paid semimonthly. The semimonthly pay rolls will not be forwarded with the abstracts, but monthly pay rolls shall embrace the total amount due for the month.

SEC. 3. The pay rolls and vouchers forwarded to the Director of the Mint monthly shall, after examination, be filed by him with the consolidated account current required to be rendered at the close of the quarter, on Form 925 for the coinage mints and the assay office at New York and on Form 926 for the mint at Carson and the assay offices at Charlotte, St. Louis, Deadwood, Helena, Boise, and Seattle.

SEC. 4. No advance payments on account of salaries or wages shall be made to any officer, clerk, or other employee in excess of the amount actually due at the time.

SEC. 5. The requirements of Department Circular 38, section 4, page 4, dated June 17, 1907, relative to the date of transactions, must be complied with in rendering consolidated accounts current at the close of each quarter.

ART. 13.—*Taking of coins for annual assay and for special assay and accounting for the same.*

SEC. 1. The adjustment of the weight of single pieces of gold and silver coin shall be so performed as to satisfy the coiner that they are within the legal limits; and when a delivery of coin is made by that officer to the superintendent, the latter must, by the trial separately of not less than 5 pieces for each 1,000 pieces embraced in the proposed delivery, satisfy himself that the coins are within the legal limits as to weight.

SEC. 2. If these trials prove satisfactory, the delivery shall be made, and if not satisfactory all the coins shall be weighed separately, and such as are not of legal weight shall be defaced and delivered to the melter and refiner.

SEC. 3. After the superintendent's trials are made, and in case they prove satisfactory, the assay pieces shall be taken without selection or previous weighing, the number in the case of gold coin being 1 for

each 1,000 pieces or any fractional part of 1,000 pieces delivered and in that of silver coins 1 for each 2,000 pieces or any fractional part of 2,000 pieces.

SEC. 4. The whole number of assay pieces, so protected from attrition without special test of weight, shall, together with a certificate (Form 247), signed in good faith by the superintendent and assayer, then be sealed up by the superintendent in a large envelope, on which shall be ascribed the place of coinage, the date and number of delivery, number and denomination of the pieces inclosed, and the amount of the delivery from which taken.

SEC. 5. The sealed parcels shall be deposited in a pyx designated for the purpose at each mint, and which shall be kept under the joint care of the superintendent and the assayer and be secured so that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other.

SEC. 6. The reserved pieces, in their sealed envelopes, from the coinage of the mints at San Francisco, New Orleans, and Denver shall be transmitted quarterly by express to the mint at Philadelphia, where they shall be carefully preserved in a pyx, under the joint care of the superintendent and the assayer, for delivery to the annual assay commission.

SEC. 7. Records of these transactions shall be kept at each mint in books provided for the purpose, and a statement of the number of pieces in the deliveries and of the denomination of the same be transmitted monthly and quarterly (Form 125) to the Director of the Mint. A quarterly statement shall be forwarded to the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia by mail, and a copy shall also be inclosed in the box containing the coins. An annual consolidated statement shall be forwarded to the Director of the Mint at the close of the year.

SEC. 8. The proceeds of the assay coins shall, after their examination by the assay commission, be transferred from the proper accounts of the mints to which they belong to the mint at Philadelphia.

SEC. 9. From the first and two subsequent deliveries in each week of gold and silver coins of each denomination of coin delivered by the coiner, specimen pieces, two in number, shall be taken, certified, and inclosed by the superintendent and assayer in the same manner as above prescribed for trial by the annual assay commission, when they shall be promptly forwarded to the Director of the Mint by registered mail for assay by the assayer of the Bureau of the Mint.

SEC. 10. The value of the special assay coins shall be returned at the end of each six months (June 30 and December 31) to the proper mints.

ART. 14.—*Manufacture and distribution of minor coins.*

SEC. 1. Metals required for the manufacture of minor coins shall be purchased by the superintendents of the coinage mints with the approval of the Director of the Mint as to price, terms, and quantity, after public advertisement, as provided by section 3528, Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Mutilated and uncurrent minor coin will be purchased as metal by the superintendents of the coinage mints, when presented in lots of not less than 1 pound of each kind, at a price fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 3. The superintendent shall deliver the metal so purchased to the melter and refiner, who shall be charged by weight with all metal received from the superintendent, and he shall convert the metal so received into ingots of legal alloy. These he shall deliver to the coiner in the presence of the superintendent, the weigh clerk taking an account of the delivery, and the coiner giving a receipt for the same. The deliveries of minor coin ingots and the resulting coins and clippings shall be conducted in the same manner as deliveries of gold and silver ingots and coins.

SEC. 4. When minor coins are transferred from the Treasury of the United States for recoinage, the superintendent of the mint will debit his minor coinage recoinage account with the weight in troy ounces and the cost thereof, being the face value of the coins transferred, and will in like manner credit such account when the coins are transferred to the melter and refiner, who shall immediately melt and convert the same into ingots of legal alloy as provided in section 3 for metal purchased for minor coinage. The melter and refiner will keep a separate account of ingots manufactured from minor coins melted.

SEC. 5. The superintendent shall debit his minor coinage metal purchase account with the weight in troy ounces and the cost of the metals purchased for minor coinage, including prepared planchets purchased, and he shall credit that account with the weight in troy ounces and the nominal value of the minor coins received from the coiner.

SEC. 6. At the end of each quarter the superintendent shall credit his minor coinage profit fund account with the seigniorage on minor coins manufactured during the quarter. The same account shall be debited with the expenses of distributing the coin as ordered and with the wastage incurred in the minor coinage. The balance to the credit of this account shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States at least once a quarter as " profits on minor coinage."

ART. 15.—*Striking and sale of medals and proof coins at the mint at Philadelphia.*

SEC. 1. Dies of a national character may be executed by the engraver of the mint at Philadelphia, and national and other medals struck by the coiner, under such regulations as the superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Private medal dies shall not be prepared at the mint, but, when the regular business of the mint will permit, medals may be struck from dies furnished by individuals at a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the operation.

SEC. 3. No proof coins shall be coined, nor dies executed, of such denominations of coins as are not coined for general circulation during the calendar year.

SEC. 4. Proof coins shall be furnished for the current calendar year only and of such coins as are struck during the year.

SEC. 5. The price of medals and proof coins, etc., shall be fixed by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, with the approval of the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 6. No coin of any kind shall be struck after the year of its date, or in any other metal or alloy than that in which the coin is issued or authorized to be issued, except experimental pieces in copper or other soft metal to prove the dies, under the direction of the superintendent. All dated dies shall be defaced at the end of each year, and such impressions as the engraver may find necessary to take while preparing the dies shall be destroyed in the presence of the superintendent when the dies are finished.

SEC. 7. The price of the regular proof sets of gold shall be $38.50; the proof set of silver and minor coins, $1.50; minor coin proof sets, 8 cents each. Single gold pieces, in proof, will be sold at 25 cents each above their intrinsic value. Silver sets will not be separated.

SEC. 8. The coins of the United States at present authorized to be struck are:

Gold.—Double eagle, eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle.

Silver.—Half dollar, quarter dollar, dime.

Copper-nickel.—5 cents.

Bronze.—1 cent.

SEC. 9. The superintendent shall have the general supervision of the manufacture of medals and proof coins and of pattern pieces authorized to be struck. All communications relating thereto should be addressed to that officer.

SEC. 10. All dies other than medal and the regular coining dies, except when in actual use, shall be in the custody of the engraver, who shall also safely keep all models from which experimental dies have been prepared. All hubs of the regular coining dies shall remain in the custody of the engraver.

SEC. 11. The coiner shall, on a written order of the superintendent, prepare all medals required, and shall keep an accurate record of those manufactured, with a description of the metal employed therein and the number struck, and in the case of gold and silver medals shall furnish the superintendent with duplicate accounts, charging the amount of bullion employed and the amount lost in the manufacture of the same. He shall also keep an accurate account of all medals manufactured, with the amount of bullion contained therein and the loss sustained in the manufacture of the same.

SEC. 12. The melter and refiner shall deliver to the coiner, upon the latter's requisition, approved by the superintendent, fine gold and silver to be employed in the manufacture of medals, charging the coiner with the number of ounces delivered. In the settlement of this account the coiner shall from time to time, as may be convenient, after medals have been manufactured, redeliver to the melter and refiner all the fine or other bullion remaining in the form of clippings, strips, or ingots, and any deficiency shall be made good by the coiner.

SEC. 13. All medals and proof coins shall be delivered by the coiner to the superintendent. The superintendent shall keep an accurate account of all the medals sold by him, and also of those delivered to him by the coiner, pay for the latter out of the medal fund, and receive and give appropriate vouchers for all medals received and sold. He shall render quarterly to the Bureau of the Mint a statement of the sale of medals and proof coins, and pay into the Treasury of the United States quarterly or at such other times as may be required by the Director of the Mint the profit accruing from such sales, reserving, however, a fund sufficient to meet the incidental expenses attending the manufacture and sale of medals.

SEC. 14. A detailed statement of the medals and proof coins struck and sold each year shall be forwarded at the close thereof to the Bureau of the Mint.

SEC. 15. All experimental and trial pieces shall be struck by the engraver from planchets furnished by the coiner upon requisition signed by the superintendent for a specific number of pieces. Dated, or obverse, dies can not lawfully remain in existence after the year of their date.

SEC. 16. It will be a misdemeanor on the part of any officer or employee of the United States Mint, to be followed by dismissal from the mint service, and punishable under the coinage laws of the United States, to commit one or any of the following acts:

(1) To strike, either by hand or by machinery, a coin of the United States, or a dated pattern piece, or experimental piece after the year of its date.

(2) To strike from a regular coinage die or dies of the United States a piece in any metal or alloy, or of a weight and fineness other than prescribed by law for coin of the same denomination, except as provided by section 6 of this article.

(3) To strike, except as provided by section 6 of this article, from a coinage die or dies of the United States a piece of stated denomination in which the obverse or reverse, or both, shall be other than as authorized by law for coin of the same denomination, or in the striking of which dies are used other than employed in the regular coinage of coin of the same denomination.

SEC. 17. Experimental pieces of proposed designs or of new coins for the official use of the Director of the Mint under section 3510, Revised Statutes, and on his written requisition, shall be struck in such metal or alloy only and of such weight and fineness as prescribed by law for coins of the same denomination. Such experimental pieces will be receipted for by the Director of the Mint, and if not adopted for regular coinage during the same year will be defaced by him as soon as the use is subserved for which they were struck, and forthwith returned to the superintendent, who shall cause them to be melted in his presence and that of the melter and refiner, when both of these officers shall join in a written statement to that effect, which statement, to be sent to the Director of the Mint, shall be a voucher to the Director of the Mint, and so put upon record in the regular archives of the Bureau of the Mint. Such pieces, if adopted for coinage, will be returned by the Director of the Mint and receipted for by the superintendent.

ART. 16.—*Dies.*

SEC. 1. The superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia shall, on the requisition of the coiner, supply the last-named officer with necessary working dies. Superintendents of the other coinage mints shall make timely requisition on the Director of the Mint for such working dies as may be required at the respective institutions. All coinage dies shall be numbered consecutively, and accordingly stamped, in the order in which they are prepared by the engraver.

SEC. 2. The obverse working dies at each mint shall, at the end of each calendar year, be defaced and destroyed by the coiner in the presence of the superintendent and assayer, and be returned to the mint at Philadelphia, and the two last-named officers shall transmit to the Director of the Mint a certified list of the dies defaced and destroyed.

SEC. 3. Reverse dies corresponding to defaced obverse dies returned shall also be returned by the superintendent of each mint, without defacement or injury, to the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia.

SEC. 4. The superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia shall cause to be kept by the engraver of that mint a book showing the numbers and description of all coinage dies manufactured; the number of the same furnished to the other coinage mints, with separate statements for the obverse and reverse dies; the number of reverse and defaced obverse dies returned from the other coinage mints at the end of the calendar year, also with separate statements of obverse and reverse dies; and the disposition in each case of each particular die according to its number.

SEC. 5. A similar book shall be kept by the superintendent of each mint, accounting for each and every die received during the calendar year. When the dies of the previous year have been finally returned to the mint at Philadelphia, as above prescribed, a transcript of such shall be promptly transmitted to the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 6. The coiner of each mint shall keep a record of the life or service of each die used by him, a statement of which shall, at the close of the calendar year, be forwarded to the superintendent, who will forward the same, with his indorsement, to the Director of the Mint.

ART. 17.—*Weights used at the mints and assay offices.*

SEC. 1. The operative officers, in their accounts with the superintendent, shall be charged and credited with deliveries of bullion or coin by weight, and the accounts kept in standard ounces.

SEC. 2. Troy weights shall be used, and while metric weights are by law assigned to the half and quarter dollar and dime, troy weights shall continue to be employed, 15.432 grains being considered as the equivalent of a gram, agreeably to the act of July 28, 1866.

SEC. 3.—*Legal weight and fineness of the coins of the United States and their diameter and thickness.*

Denomination.	Legal weight.		Fineness.	Diameter.	Thickness.
	Grains.	Troy ounces.			
Gold:			*Thousandths.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Double eagle	516	1.075	900	1.350	0.096
Eagle	258	.5375	900	1.060	.080
Half eagle	129	.26875	900	.848	.065
Quarter eagle	64.5	.134375	900	.700	.050
Silver:					
Half dollar	192.9	.401875	900	1.205	.082
Quarter dollar	96.45	.200937	900	.955	.065
Dime	38.58	.080375	900	.705	.051
Minor:					
Five cents	77.16	.16075	75 per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel.	.835	.078
One cent	48	.1	95 per cent copper, 5 per cent tin and zinc.	.750	.058

SEC. 4.—*Legal weight, limits of tolerance and abrasion, least current weight, etc., of United States gold and silver coins.*

Denominations of coins.	Standard or legal weight.	Tolerance allowed by law on individual pieces.	Minimum legal weight of new coins (less tolerance).	One-half per cent abrasion for twenty years' wear.	Least current weight after twenty years' wear (standard weight less legal limit of abrasion).	Annual abrasion within legal limit.	Actual coefficient of annual abrasion from experiments.
GOLD.	*Grains.*	*Grains.*	*Grains.*	*Grains.*	*Grains.*	*Grains.*	*Grains.*
Double eagle	516.0	0.50	515.50	2.58	513.42	0.129	0.0860
Eagle	258.0	.50	257.50	1.29	256.71	.0645	.0430
Half eagle	129.0	.25	128.75	.645	128.355	.0322	.0215
Quarter eagle	64.5	.25	64.25	.322	64.178	.0161	.0107
SILVER.							
Half dollar	192.9	1.5	191.40				.214
Quarter dollar	96.45	1.5	94.95				.137
Dime	38.58	1.5	37.08				.077

SEC. 5. The weight of $1,000 in United States gold coin shall be 53.75 troy ounces; of $1,000 in standard silver dollars, 859.375 troy ounces, and $1,000 in subsidiary silver, 803.75 troy ounces.

SEC. 6. The weights ordinarily employed in the transaction of business at the mints and assay offices shall be regulated at the close of each fiscal year, according to the standard set of weights kept for that purpose, as follows: At the coinage mints and assay office, New York, under the inspection of the superintendents thereof, and at the assay offices under the inspection of the respective assayers in charge, and certified to the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 7. These regulations shall not be construed to supersede such rules as may be prescribed by the chief officer at each institution for adjusting and keeping in proper condition the weights used in the ordinary transaction of business.

ART. 18.—*General settlements.*

SEC. 1. At the close of each fiscal year, and at such other times as the Director of the Mint may appoint, there shall be an accurate settlement of the accounts of the melter and refiner and the coiner of the coinage mints, and of the melter and refiner of the assay office at New York, at which times the coiner and the melter and refiner shall deliver to the superintendent all the coins and bullion (including sweeps credited at assay value) in their possession, accompanied with a statement from each officer of the amount and character of each kind of bullion (gold, silver, and minor coinage metals) received and returned by them, respectively, since the last settlement.

If their accounts shall be found just, and it shall appear that there has been a bona fide waste of the precious metals, the difference between the amounts charged and the amounts credited to the melter and refiner shall be allowed as wastage, provided the deficiency does

not exceed the following limits prescribed in section 3542, Revised Statutes, namely:

LEGAL LIMIT OF WASTAGE.

Officer.	Gold.	Silver.
Melter and refiner	.001	.0015
Coiner	.0005	.001

Officer.	In 750 ounces.	In 10,000 ounces.	In 500,000 ounces.	In 900,000 ounces.
Melter and refiner:				
Gold	0.75	10	500	900
Silver	1.125	15	750	1,350
Coiner:				
Gold	.375	5	250	450
Silver	.75	10	500	900

SEC. 2. In case of a gain by either the melter and refiner or the coiner in their operations, the corresponding value shall be credited by the superintendent as a profit in his profit and loss account. In case of gain by the melter and refiner in his operations, the surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for "Parting and refining bullion." In case of gain by the coiner, the amount shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt.

SEC. 3. Full and accurate statements, showing in detail the classes of bullion delivered in settlement and the business of their respective departments during the year, shall be prepared and furnished by the melter and refiner (Form 900) and the coiner (Form 901) to the Director of the Mint or his representative at the annual settlement. Also statements from the superintendent, showing the amount and character of the bullion and coin delivered to and received from the melter and refiner and the coiner during the year, and statements showing in detail the character and description of the moneys and bullion in his possession at the close of the fiscal year.

SEC. 4. At the close of the annual settlement, and at any other time the Director of the Mint may require, there shall be a full and accurate count and weighing of the moneys and bullion in the possession of the superintendents of the coinage mints and of the assay office at New York, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the officer in charge has in his possession the amount of public moneys with which he stands charged by the Treasury Department. Similar counts and examinations of minor assay offices shall be made at such times as may be designated by the Director of the Mint.

ART. 19.—*Sale of sweeps, etc.*

SEC. 1. In the sale of sweeps, by-products, discarded machinery, and old material care should be taken to insure competition and obtain the most advantageous rates for the Government.

ART. 20.—*Accounting for wastage and loss on sweeps.*

SEC. 1. The melter and refiner's gold and silver wastage and the loss on gold and silver in melter and refiner's sweeps sold shall be paid from the appropriation for "Parting and refining bullion" and "Incidental and contingent expenses," in proportion to the number of ounces of each metal refined as compared with the number of ounces of each metal melted for ingots.

SEC. 2. The coiner's gold and silver wastage and the loss on gold and silver in coiner's sweeps sold shall be paid from the appropriation for "Incidental and contingent expenses."

SEC. 3. To prevent a deficiency in the bullion fund, the losses shall be reimbursed in the quarter in which they were incurred.

ART. 21.—*Disposition of moneys arising from charges, surplus bullion recovered, sale of by-products and old material, and assays of bullion, and from other sources.*

SEC. 1. The value of grains and sweepings from the deposit melting room, alloy charges, assays of bullion and ores, surplus bullion recovered by the coiner, profits on medals, and proceeds of sale of old material, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, and detailed statements forwarded to the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 2. The charges collected from deposits at the coinage mints and the assay office at New York for melting, toughening, parting, and refining, and the manufacture of bars, surplus bullion recovered by the melter and refiner and by-products sold resulting from parting and refining operations shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for parting and refining bullion, and detailed statements of the deposits forwarded to the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 3. The charges collected at the mint at Carson, Nev., and the assay offices at Helena, Boise, Charlotte, St. Louis, Deadwood, and Seattle for melting, assaying, and stamping deposits shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States on the last day of each quarter as "charges for melting, assaying, and stamping," and the Bureau of the Mint notified.

SEC. 4. The moneys received from the sale of by-products and old material shall be separately deposited in the Treasury of the United States immediately upon receipt of the same, and a statement sent to the Bureau of the Mint showing the character of the by-product or material sold together with the original bids received. The statement shall also give the date of letter of authority for the sale. All funds received for special assays shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States on the last day of each month. A statement

in detail of the receipts from such source shall be forwarded to the Bureau of the Mint.

SEC. 5. All other profits and gains, not specifically provided for in these regulations shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States upon receipt of the same, and a report shall be forwarded to the Bureau of the Mint designating the source or character of the gain.

ART. 22.—*Accounts of officers in the coinage mints and assay office at New York.*

SEC. 1. The officers who account with each other are the superintendent with the melter and refiner, and the superintendent with the coiner, and in making transfers of coin, bullion, and clippings these officers should either attend in person or be represented.

SEC. 2. Gold ingots for coinage may legally vary from 0.899 to 0.901; in practice they should not be passed when they vary more than from 0.899,7 to 0.900,3. For assaying gold ingots samples should always be cut from the first and last ingot of every melt and special samples should be taken as the assayer and the melter and refiner may deem necessary. Assays should always be made in duplicate, and should agree within two-tenths. A variation of 0.000,3 shall subject the melt to reassay, and if there is still a disagreement the melt shall be returned and remelted for want of mixture.

SEC. 3. In silver ingots the legal variation is 0.003 ($\frac{3}{1000}$), but in practice they should not be passed when they vary more than from 0.898,5 to 0.900,5.

SEC. 4. The assayer's report of approved ingots and fine bars shall be kept on file by the superintendent or the melter and refiner.

SEC. 5. From time to time the superintendent shall deliver to the melter and refiner both gold and silver clippings, entries of which shall be made in their respective books.

SEC. 6. The melter and refiner shall be charged with the standard ounces of gold and silver contained in deposits after their fineness has been reported by the assayer, and with the actual weight of the clippings, which are always presumed to be of standard fineness.

SEC. 7. From the ingots of fine gold bars prepared by the melter and refiner samples shall be taken, for the purpose of assay, from the first and last ingot of each melt, or from a small fine gold bar, by the assayer, who shall report their fineness, and such ingots or bars as are not within the limits shall be reported as condemned, and be remelted by the melter and refiner.

SEC. 8. The small parcels of bullion employed by the assayer in his operations are, in contemplation of law, in the custody of the melter and refiner, and must be delivered by the latter officer to the superintendent at the annual settlement.

SEC. 9. The ingots having been approved, the superintendent, the melter and refiner, and the coiner, or their representatives, shall attend to the weighing, and three accounts shall be taken of the weights at the time. It is necessary that the coiner attend, to obviate more than one weighing of the ingots, and that the delivery to the superintendent by the melter and refiner may be made simultaneously by the superintendent to the coiner.

SEC. 10. In weighing gold and silver ingots and bullion the maximum weight the scale beam is calculated to bear shall not be exceeded, and the largest amount of ingots of the various denominations within the limit above mentioned shall be placed upon the scale and accurately weighed and the account kept by each officer in ounces and hundredths of an ounce; the five-hundredths of an ounce being the smallest weight used in weighing gold and the one-tenth of an ounce the smallest weight used in weighing silver.

SEC. 11. In all cases of transfer of coin or bullion between the different officers of the mints and assay offices, the same shall be recorded in appropriate books kept for the purpose, and vouchers stating the amount and character of such bullion or coin shall be given and received, and the same regulation shall be observed in business transactions with depositors.

ART. 23.—*Appointments and removals.*

SEC. 1. Excluding excepted positions in the mint and assay service, all appointments of clerks, workingmen, and other employees must be made from the list of eligibles supplied by the United States Civil Service Commission in the manner and according to the rules provided by the Commission, and all promotions in the service shall be made in accordance with said rules. Selections from the list must be made by the head of each department and submitted to the superintendent for acceptance, and when approved by the last-named officer all appointments shall be forwarded, in the manner directed by the Commission, to the Director of the Mint for revision by the Commission and final confirmation by the last-named official.

SEC. 2. Laborers shall be appointed from the registered list of eligibles to be furnished by the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 3. When an emergency requires a position to be filled, in the absence of an eligible list, the request for certification shall first be made to the Civil Service Commission, then such position may be temporarily filled by the selection of any suitable person. Such emergency appointments shall not continue more than thirty days without the approval of the Civil Service Commission in writing, and shall immediately cease as soon as an eligible list covering the position is supplied by the Commission. Notice of temporary appointments must be made in the same manner as regular or permanent selections.

All changes in the employees, including emergency or temporary appointees, must also be reported monthly to the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 4. Removals, whether for misconduct or other sufficient cause, shall be made by the superintendent or assayer in charge, with the approval of the Director of the Mint.

Removals in the operative departments should be made, as a matter of practice, on the recommendation of the operative officers, but the superintendent or assayer in charge shall have the right to remove any person in the institution under his charge, other than persons commissioned by the President, on the approval of the Director of the Mint.

All removals shall be promptly reported to the Director of the Mint for his approval, and the reason for the removal stated, and when made on the recommendation of an operative officer the letter of the operative officer recommending the removal shall be transmitted to the Director of the Mint.

If the removal is disapproved by the Director of the Mint the person concerned shall be promptly reinstated.

SEC. 5. Promotions, reinstatements, transfers, resignations, and deaths shall likewise be immediately reported to the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 6. As nearly as practicable, appointments, transfers, and promotions shall be made to take effect upon the first day of the subsequent month, and removals, except for insubordination or other urgent cause, at the close of the month in which made.

SEC. 7. Before entering upon duty all persons appointed to a position in any mint or assay office of the United States, whether the appointment be permanent or temporary, shall subscribe to an oath of office; and in the case of the promotion or reinstatement of an employee an oath of office shall likewise be taken and transmitted for file in the office of the Director of the Mint.

ART. 24.—*Bonds.*

SEC. 1. The bonds required under the provisions of sections 3501 and 3561, Revised Statutes, shall in all cases be made in favor of the United States. The amount of bond required to be given by the officers of the mints and assay offices shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. The penalty of bonds to be given by the employees shall be fixed by the superintendent or assayer in charge, with the approval of the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 3. All bonds must be executed on the forms furnished by the Department and shall be forwarded for approval of the Secretary

of the Treasury and file with the Auditor for the Treasury Department.

SEC. 4. A duly qualified corporate surety company is preferred by the Department as surety, but two or more individuals able to justify in unencumbered real estate to the amount of double the penalty of the bond may be accepted.

SEC. 5. The act of August 13, 1894, relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds, etc., provides that * * * no officer or person having the approval of any bond shall exact that it shall be furnished by a guaranty company or any particular guaranty company.

ART. 25.—*Appropriations and expenditures.*

SEC. 1. The estimates of the annual appropriations required shall be submitted to the Director of the Mint upon blank forms furnished by the Department not later than the first day of October. The estimates must state, as far as practicable, the items of expenditures contemplated and authorized by law and the estimated cost of the various items under the proper headings.

SEC. 2. Requisitions shall be made monthly for the amount required to be advanced from the respective appropriations to meet the monthly expenses and forwarded to the Director of the Mint for approval.

SEC. 3. Regular accounts shall be kept at each mint and assay office of the expenditures under the head of each appropriation. No liabilities shall be incurred or contracted in excess of the appropriation for each fiscal year.

ART. 26.—*Purchase of supplies.*

SEC. 1. All purchases or contracts for supplies, when public exigencies do not require immediate delivery of articles, shall be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals, and bids received must be opened and recorded as provided by sections 3709 and 3710, Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Before advertising for supplies, written authority for publication shall be procured, pursuant to section 3828, Revised Statutes, through the Director of the Mint, from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. The operative officers shall prepare and furnish the superintendent with estimates of various articles and quantities that will be required for their respective departments during the period for which proposals are invited. The superintendent, from these and his own estimates, shall prepare a schedule to be furnished bidders of the total quantities of the various supplies required.

SEC. 4. At the hour named in the advertisement the bids shall be opened by the superintendent or assayer in charge, in the presence

of the operative officers, and of such bidders as desire to be present. Proposals, to receive consideration, must be accompanied by samples or such description of the articles as shall clearly designate the kind and quantity to be delivered.

SEC. 5. The bids, having been publicly read and registered, shall be taken under consideration by the superintendent and operative officers, and after examination and comparison by them of the quality, quantities, and prices of the articles offered, an award, in duplicate, shall be made by the superintendent, attested by one or more of the operative officers, to take effect after approval by the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. All supplies not obtained by requisition on the Director of the Mint shall be purchased by the superintendent (or assayer in charge) or upon his order or request, and all articles procured or delivered at any mint or assay office shall be accompanied by bills or memoranda stating the quantity and price, and before payment all accounts for supplies shall be examined and certified to by him. The delivery of the articles charged therein must also be certified by the operative officer for whose department the purchases were made, or by the receiving clerk in the absence of such officer.

SEC. 7. Regular accounts shall be kept of all supplies purchased and issued, which accounts must show for what purpose and in what department the articles issued were used.

SEC. 8. Payment for supplies and other demands shall be made in the manner prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. For other than usual expenditures and for expenditures under contracts previous authority shall be obtained from the Director of the Mint as to the article, price, and quantity, on a statement of the necessity of incurring the expense.

SEC. 10. Vouchers for articles purchased under annual contracts shall be certified as so purchased.

SEC. 11. When a public exigency necessitates the purchase of articles not contracted for, a certificate to that effect shall accompany vouchers for such purchases. In such cases only minimum quantities shall be ordered.

SEC. 12. At each of the mints and assay offices there shall be kept an invoice book, in which the original invoices shall be transcribed. Such entries shall include all bills of whatever kind. In addition, there shall be kept ledger accounts with all persons furnishing material and supplies, which shall show date, the character of the purchases, and payments therefor.

SEC. 13. An order book shall be kept, in which shall be entered, in the same manner, all orders for supplies of whatever kind and of whatever quantity. The order book should be paged, with a margin

for an entry corresponding to the order, so that when desired the order itself can be left with the dealer.

SEC. 14. Supplies shall not be purchased directly or indirectly from persons connected with the mint service.

SEC. 15. Supplies in store shall be delivered to the officer in charge of each department only upon his written requisition, subject to approval by the superintendent.

ART. 27.—*Stationery, printing, and binding.*

SEC. 1. Section 3786, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that all printing, binding, and blank books for * * * the executive and judicial departments shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except in cases otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. Blank forms and blank books for use in the several mints and assay offices shall be obtained through the Bureau of the Mint, upon semiannual requisitions, April 1 and October 1 of each year, from the Government Printing Office.

SEC. 3. Samples of all blank forms must be forwarded with the requisition, on each of which should be stated the number required, the form number, the standard size, the kind of paper, the color of ink, copyable or otherwise, and the nature of ruling. Samples of all record books must be forwarded with the requisition, and should state on each sample submitted the number of books required, the form number, the standard size, kind of paper (tinted or otherwise), the color of ink, the number of leaves (two pages equal one leaf), the style of binding, the nature of ruling, and the back title. The mutilation of record books is positively prohibited. Sample sheets are provided with each book for future requisitions.

SEC. 4. Information in detail required by the Public Printer is set forth in circulars issued from time to time by the Treasury Department. A strict compliance with the terms of the circulars must be observed.

SEC. 5. Requisitions for stationery should be made semiannually and forwarded to the Director of the Mint on requisition forms (Form No. 549) provided for that purpose.

ART. 28.—*Laboratory of the Bureau of the Mint.*

SEC. 1. The assayer in charge of the laboratory of the Bureau of the Mint shall test the coins reserved at the coinage mints for special assay and forwarded to the Bureau of the Mint, and shall determine whether they conform in weight and fineness to the requirements of law.

SEC. 2. He shall make a report to the Director of the Mint of the result of the examination of such coins, which report shall be transmitted to the superintendent of the coinage mint to which it relates.

SEC. 3. He is also authorized to make examinations for the Treasury Department of coins and materials submitted to him for the purpose of preventing and detecting counterfeiting of United States coins.

SEC. 4. He shall also make any special assays and any special metallurgical, chemical, or physical investigations required by the Director of the Mint, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Director of the Mint.

ART. 29.—*General regulations relative to mints and assay offices.*

SEC. 1. Each officer is required to give his personal attention and supervision to the business of his department during business hours, except he be necessarily absent, in which case he shall be represented by an assistant or deputy, where such assistant or deputy has been or may be properly authorized, such officer being responsible for the acts of his assistant or representative.

SEC. 2. The mints and assay offices shall be open to the public for the transaction of business from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m., and between those hours and for such earlier or later periods as the superintendent or assayer in charge may require the officers, assistants, and clerks shall be in attendance on their respective duties.

SEC. 3. The regular hours of labor for workmen and employees in the operative rooms shall be from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m., with one-half hour intermission at noon; but the superintendent or assayer in charge may require extra labor in the operations of any department, or of any officer, assistant, clerk, or employee, whenever necessary on account of the business of the mint or assay office, but for all such overwork, or when more than eight hours' labor is performed, extra pay shall be allowed at the rate of one-eighth of a day's wages per hour, except in the case of salaried officers, assistants, and clerks.

SEC. 4. The number of workmen employed shall be regulated by the amount of work to be performed, a due regard being had to economy and the public service.

SEC. 5. Compensation for Sunday shall not be allowed except to per-diem employees performing actual and necessary services on that day. In such cases, as well as on days that the institution is legally closed, the rate of compensation allowed employees necessarily employed shall not exceed the rate of compensation paid them for regular working days.

SEC. 6. Employees and clerks shall not be allowed to visit rooms or departments in which they are not employed, except when necessary in the transaction of business.

SEC. 7. All persons connected with the mints and assay offices shall be required to enter and depart through the main entrance, and the same rule shall be observed by visitors.

SEC. 8. The superintendent or assayer in charge shall devise such mode of securing the safety of the moneys, bullion, and property, and the premises of the building of which he has charge, as he may deem necessary, and to this end he shall see that the watchmen, messengers, doorkeepers, etc., have prescribed rounds of patrol, and that a proper and careful examination is made daily, to be sure that the fastenings are secure, the fires safe, and no one concealed in the building.

SEC. 9. The watchmen shall be furnished with firearms and other weapons, kept in constant readiness for immediate use.

SEC. 10. During the working hours none of the employees shall leave the institution without permission, and it shall be the duty of the foreman to report any absence.

SEC. 11. On the recommendation of the operative officer in whose department they are employed, and at the discretion of the superintendent or the assayer in charge, leave of absence not to exceed thirty days in any calendar year may be allowed employees when their services can be spared without additional expense to the Government. Absence over this allowance, whether authorized or unauthorized, except in case of sickness and actual incapacity to labor, shall be without pay, unless extension of annual leave is granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, application for which must be made upon the blank forms provided by the Department. Absence without leave shall be a cause of suspension or dismissal.

SEC. 12. Applications for leave of absence shall be made in writing to the officer in whose department the applicant is employed, and if approved by him shall be presented to the superintendent (or assayer in charge) for his action thereon.

No substitute shall be employed in place of an employee absent on leave.

SEC. 13. One-half hour shall be allowed for dinner, which may be brought to the building by the employees, but if sent to them must be received and distributed by the messengers and doorkeepers.

SEC. 14. The workmen shall not pass from the rooms in which they are employed into those appropriated for other operations.

SEC. 15. Smoking, the use of intoxicating liquors or beverages, and carrying or leaving friction matches in the clothes of workmen and others shall not be allowed.

SEC. 16. A time book shall be kept by each officer of the daily attendance of each workman employed in his department, and a summary of the same reported at the end of each month to the superintendent or assayer in charge.

SEC. 17. The principal officer of each department of business shall report to the superintendent or assayer in charge any instance of neglect of duty or want of fidelity in any of the persons employed in his department, and also make a like report if he has reason to suspect

the integrity of any person employed. This information shall be communicated to the officer as soon as it comes to his knowledge.

SEC. 18. The mints and assay offices shall not be closed without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury (Sundays excepted) at other times than January 1, February 22, Memorial Day (i. e., May 30), July 4, Labor Day (first Monday in September), December 25—or when these holidays fall on Sunday, the succeeding day—and the day designated by the President to be Thanksgiving Day.

SEC. 19. On the occasion of obsequies of public men no expenditure shall be incurred in the draping of public buildings.

SEC. 20. The mechanical preparation or pulverizing of ores and other minerals, mattes, and slags, shall be done upon the premises of the mints and assay offices only when a part of the technical processes of these institutions, and in the course of their regular business.

No assaying or chemical work in a private capacity shall be performed by the officers of the United States mints or assay offices on the premises of these institutions. No professional cards and certificates of assay or analysis shall be given with official captions or signatures, and no professional signs shall be displayed on the premises.

SEC. 21. Communications should be made by telegraph or long distance telephone only in case of urgent necessity.

Copies of all telegrams shall be kept by the superintendent or assayer in charge and retained as vouchers for telegraph charges.

SEC. 22. All business between the Bureau of the Mint and the several institutions under its jurisdiction shall be made a matter of record. Whatever business may be transacted verbally at the institutions themselves on occasions of personal visits by the Director of the Mint, or by officers detailed by the Bureau of the Mint, shall not be considered complete until confirmed by letter in the regular course of official communication. All communications to the Department shall be properly folded and briefed. (Department circular No. 63, dated May 15, 1905.)

The same rule shall be observed whenever the business is verbally transacted at the Bureau of the Mint by officers of the several mints and assay offices.

SEC. 23. No profit shall accrue to any officer, clerk, or workman of any mint or assay office by reason of the legitimate operations thereof, and no private or extra official work shall be done therein, with or without compensation or reward, by any such officer, clerk, or workman. A violation of this rule shall be cause for dismissal.

SEC. 24. The coiner shall prepare and present to the superintendent to be forwarded to the Director of the Mint at the end of each month a statement exhibiting the apparent loss or wastage in each of the operations of his department, as follows:

I. Loss, if any, in rolling and annealing.

II. Loss in cutting.

III. Loss in adjusting, assorting, and milling.

IV. Loss in cleaning and whitening.

V. Gain, if any, from rolling and annealing.

SEC. 25. The melter and refiner shall prepare and present to the superintendent, to be forwarded to the Director of the Mint at the end of each month, a statement exhibiting the amount of gold and silver operated upon, and, as far as practicable, the wastage incurred.

SEC. 26. Separate annual cost accounts of each department shall be kept by the fiscal year, in addition to bullion and coin accounts and the regular expense accounts. The division of accounts shall show in detail the actual debits and credits in each department, and be closed at the end of the year. These divisions shall be as follows: General department, melter and refiner's department, assayer's department, coiner's department, mechanical department, and, in the case of the mint at Philadelphia, engraver's department.

The work of the mechanical department shall be charged up to the several departments in which performed.

At the assay offices the division shall be as follows: Assayer's department, melter's department.

Classified statements of these accounts shall be rendered to the Bureau of the Mint within thirty days after the close of each fiscal year.

SEC. 27. A monthly statement of the cost of operations of the coinage mints shall be rendered to the Director of the Mint at the close of each month. This statement shall embrace every expense, which shall be distributed so as to properly show the actual cost of coinage in each department, with a recapitulation of the expenditures giving the cost per ounce and cost per 1,000 pieces of each denomination operated upon, and also the average cost per ounce and per 1,000 pieces for the fiscal year.

SEC. 28. All struck coins of every denomination remaining undelivered in the possession of the Coiner at the close of a calendar year must be condemned and destroyed before the beginning of the new year, and the same returned to the Superintendent with clippings or other condemned metal in the usual course of business.

ART. 30.—*Vaults.*

SEC. 1. No person shall be allowed alone in the vaults where bullion or coin is stored, and there shall always be two or more persons present when bullion or coin is being placed in or removed from the vaults. There shall always be two or more persons present when bullion is being received and transferred from one department to another. There shall be two combinations on each vault where bullion or coin is placed, the combination on the outside door to be known only by one person and on the inside door by another person. The combinations, when set by the employees charged with the

custody of the vaults, shall be placed in sealed envelopes and delivered to the superintendent or the assayer in charge, as may be.

SEC. 2. No personal property of any kind shall be kept in the vaults of the mints and assay offices of the United States.

ART. 31.—*Reports to the Director of the Mint.*

The following statements and reports shall be rendered to the Director of the Mint by the superintendents and assayers in charge:

DAILY.

1. Receipts, payments, and balances. Coinage mints and assay office at New York (Form 231); assay offices (Form 250).
2. Checks drawn (Form 261), assay offices.
3. Bullion quotations, New York assay office (Form 126).

MONTHLY REPORTS AND STATEMENTS.

1. Deposits and purchases of gold and silver (Form 60), all institutions.
2. Domestic production of gold and silver (Form 61), all institutions.
3. Bars manufactured of gold and silver (Form 62), all institutions.
4. Coiner's gold and silver workings (Form 623), coinage mints.
5. Coinage made (Form 246), coinage mints.
6. Silver purchases, transfers and coinage (Form 193), coinage mints, and assay office at New York.
7. Count and examination of funds (Form 225), coinage mints and assay office at New York.
8. Melter and refiner's statement of bullion balances and deliveries, coinage mints (Form 219); assay office at New York (Form 218).
9. Coiner's statement of bullion balances, receipts and deliveries (Form 220), coinage mints.
10. Balances, assets, and liabilities (Form 232), coinage mints and assay office at New York (Form 249), other offices.
11. Gold bars exchanged for gold coin, and fine gold bars paid for gold bullion deposits, coinage mints, and assay office at New York.
12. Records of assay coins reserved for annual assay (Form 125), coinage mints.
13. Approximate coin deposits and bullion on hand (Form 266), all institutions.
14. Deposits and purchases of uncurrent domestic coin (Form 474), all institutions.
15. Deposits of foreign bullion and coin (Form 637), all institutions.
16. Report of absences (Form 644).
17. Requisition for funds (Form 505).
18. Cost of operations.
19. Balances, assets, and liabilities (Form 232), coinage mints and assay office at New York (Form 249), other offices.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

1. Deposits and purchases of gold and silver (Form 60), all institutions.
2. Domestic production (Form 61), all instiutions.
3. Bars manufactured (Form 62), all institutions.
4. Deposits and purchases uncurrent coin (Form 474), all institutions.
5. Deposits foreign bullion and coin (Form 637), all institutions.
6. Earnings and expenditures (Form 207), all institutions.

SEMIANNUAL.

1. Requisitions for blank forms and record books, April 1 and October 1, each year; all institutions. (See Department circular No. 17, dated February 3, 1906.)

ANNUAL (FISCAL YEAR).

1. Report of business and operations; all institutions.
2. Operations of refinery; coinage mints and assay office at New York.
3. Melter and refiner's statement of operations (Form 900); coinage mints and assay office at New York.
4. Coiner's statement of operations (Form 901); coinage mints.
5. Wastage of operative officers (Form 213); coinage mints and assay office at New York.
6. Wastage and loss on sale of sweeps (Form 208); coinage mints.
7. Earnings and expenditures (Form 207); all institutions.
8. Tabulated expenditures (Form 468); all institutions.
9. Bids and contracts for supplies; all institutions.

ANNUAL (FISCAL AND CALENDAR YEAR).

1. Coinage manufactured (Form 246); coinage mints.
2. Deposits and purchases of bullion and coin (Form 60); all institutions.
3. Deposits of domestic production (Form 61); all institutions.
4. Bars manufactured (Form 62); all institutions.
5. Deposits uncurrent domestic coin (Form 474); all institutions.
6. Deposits of foreign bullion and coin (Form 637); all institutions.
7. Balances, assets, and liabilities (Form 232); coinage mints and assay office at New York; assay offices (Form 249).

ART. 32.—*Date, effect, and amendment of regulations.*

SEC. 1. The foregoing regulations shall take effect March 1st, 1908, and shall supersede all previous regulations in force which are inconsistent therewith.

SEC. 2. Any changes in these regulations, made by the proper authority and affecting any department in the mints or assay offices or the business thereof, will be communicated in writing by the Director of the Mint to the superintendents or assayers in charge, who, in turn, shall officially communicate in writing such changes to the head of the department affected thereby. Notifications of such changes shall be properly filed.

SEC. 3. Any modification of the regulations which may be considered necessary or desirable may be submitted by superintendents or assayers in charge, in writing, to the Director of the Mint for his consideration.

FRANK A. LEACH,
Director of the Mint.

Approved:
GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO THE COINAGE.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOULUTION NO. 31, MARCH 24, 1904.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there shall be printed in pamplet form 10,000 copies of the coinage laws of the United States, 5,000 for the use of the Director of the Mint, 3,500 for the House of Representatives, and 1,500 for the Senate.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION OF JULY 9, 1778.

ARTICLE 9. * * * The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States. * * *

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Article 1, Section 8, Paragraph 5.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

Briscoe *v.* The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 11 Pet., 257; Fox *v.* The State of Ohio, 5 How., 410; United States *v.* Marigold, 9 How., 560.

Article 1, Section 10, Paragraph 1.

No state shall * * * coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. * * *

COINAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1792 TO 1903.

CHAP. XVI.—*An act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States.* Statute I.

April 2, 1792.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared,* That a Mint for the purpose of a national coinage be, and the same is established; to be situate and carried on at the seat of the Government of the United States, for the time being: And that for the well conducting of the business of the said Mint, there shall be the following officers and persons, namely,—a Director, an assayer, a chief coiner, an engraver, a treasurer. Mint established at the seat of Government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Director of the Mint shall employ as many clerks, workmen and servants, as he shall from time to time find necessary, subject to the approbation of the President of the United States. Director to employ workmen, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the respective functions and duties of the officers above mentioned shall be as follow: The Director of the Mint shall have the chief management of the business thereof, and shall superintend all other officers and persons who shall be employed therein. Duty of the officers.

The assayer shall receive and give receipts for all metals which may lawfully be brought to the Mint to be coined; shall assay all such of them as may require it, and shall deliver them to the chief coiner to be coined. Assayer. Act of Mar. 3, 1794, ch. 4, sec. 2.

The chief coiner shall cause to be coined all metals which shall be received by him for that purpose, according to such regulations as shall be prescribed by this or any future law. Chief coiner.

The engraver shall sink and prepare the necessary dies for such coinage, with the proper devices and inscriptions, but it shall be lawful for the functions and duties of chief coiner and engraver to be performed by one person. Engraver.

The treasurer shall receive from the chief coiner all the coins which shall have been struck, and shall pay or deliver them to the persons respectively to whom the same ought to be paid or delivered: he shall morever receive and safely keep all monies which shall be for the use, maintenance and support of the Mint, and shall disburse the same upon warrants signed by the Director. Treasurer.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every officer and clerk of the said Mint shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof. To take oath.

And give bond. Act of Mar. 3, 1794, ch. 4, sec. 2.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said assayer, chief coiner and treasurer, previously to entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office.

Salaries.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid as compensations for their respective services—To the said Director, a yearly salary of two thousand dollars, to the said assayer, a yearly salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, to the said chief coiner, a yearly salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, to the said engraver, a yearly salary of one thousand two hundred dollars, to the said treasurer, a yearly salary of one thousand two hundred dollars, to each clerk who may be employed, a yearly salary not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to the several subordinate workmen and servants, such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations.

Accounts, how and where to be settled.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounts of the officers and persons employed in and about the said Mint and for services performed in relation thereto, and all other accounts concerning the business and administration thereof, shall be adjusted and settled in the Treasury Department of the United States, and a quarter yearly account of the receipts and disbursements of the said Mint shall be rendered at the said Treasury for settlement according to such forms and regulations as shall have been prescribed by that Department; and that once in each year a report of the transactions of the said Mint, accompanied by an abstract of the settlements which shall have been from time to time made, duly certified by the Comptroller of the Treasury, shall be laid before Congress for their information.

President of United States to cause buildings to be provided.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the authority vested in the President of the United States by a resolution of the last session, touching the engaging of artists and the procuring of apparatus for the said Mint, the President be authorized, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be provided and put in proper condition such buildings, and in such manner as shall appear to him requisite for the purpose of carrying on the business of the said Mint; and that as well the expenses which shall have been incurred pursuant to the said resolution as those which may be incurred in providing and preparing the said buildings, and all other expenses which may hereafter accrue for the maintenance and support of the said Mint, and in carrying on the business thereof, over and above the sums which may be received by reason of the rate per centum for coinage herein after mentioned, shall be defrayed from the Treasury of the United States, out of any monies which from time to time shall be therein, not otherwise appropriated.

Expenses, how to be defrayed.

Species of the coins to be struck.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said Mint, coins of gold, silver, and copper, of the following denominations, values, and descriptions, viz. EAGLES—each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain two hundred and forty-seven grains and four eighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard gold. HALF EAGLES—each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twenty-three grains and six eighths of a grain of pure, or one hundred and thirty-five grains of standard gold. QUARTER EAGLES—each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain sixty-one grains and seven eighths of a grain of pure, or sixty-seven grains and four eighths of a grain of standard gold. DOLLARS or UNITS—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver. HALF DOLLARS—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty-five grains and ten sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or two hundred and eight grains of standard silver. QUARTER DOLLARS—each to be of one fourth the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain ninety-two grains and thirteen sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or one hundred and four grains of standard silver. DISMES—each to be of the value of one tenth of a dollar or unit, and to contain thirty-seven grains and two sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or forty-one grains and three fifth parts of a grain of standard silver. HALF DISMES—each to be of the value of one twentieth of a dollar, and to contain eighteen grains and nine sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or twenty grains and four fifth parts of a grain of standard silver. CENTS—each to be of the value of the one hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain eleven penny-weights of copper. HALF CENTS—each to be of the value of half a cent, and to contain five penny-weights and half a penny-weight of copper.

Eagles.

Half eagles.

Quarter eagles.

Dollars or units.

Half dollars.

Quarter dollars.

Dismes.

Half dismes.

Cents.

Half cents. Act of May 8, 1792.

Of what devices.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the said coins respectively, there shall be the following devices and legends, namely: Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins their shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with this inscription, "United States of America" and upon the reverse of each of the copper coins, there shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, namely, cent or half cent, as the case may require.

Proportional value of gold to silver.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States, shall be as fifteen to one, according to quantity in weight, of pure gold or pure silver; that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments, with

one pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals.

Standard for gold coins, and alloy how to be regulated.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard for all gold coins of the United States shall be eleven parts fine to one part alloy; and accordingly that eleven parts in twelve of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure gold, and the remaining one twelfth part of alloy; and the said alloy shall be composed of silver and copper, in such proportions not exceeding one half silver as shall be found convenient; to be regulated by the Director of the Mint, for the time being, with the approbation of the President of the United States, until further provision shall be made by law. And to the end that the necessary information may be had in order to the making of such further provision, it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint, at the expiration of a year after commencing the operations of the said Mint, to report to Congress the practice thereof during the said year, touching the composition of the alloy of the said gold coins, the reasons for such practice, and the experiments and observations which shall have been made concerning the effects of different proportions of silver and copper in the said alloy.

Director to report the practice of the Mint touching the alloy of gold coins.

Standard for silver coins—alloy, how to be regulated.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard for all silver coins of the United States, shall be one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts fine to one hundred and seventy-nine parts alloy; and accordingly that one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts in one thousand six hundred and sixty-four parts of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure silver, and the remaining one hundred and seventy-nine parts of alloy; which alloy shall be wholly of copper.

Alloy.

Persons may bring gold and silver bullion to be coined free of expense.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to bring to the said Mint gold and silver bullion, in order to their being coined; and that the bullion so brought shall be there assayed and coined as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and that free of expense to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been brought. And as soon as the said bullion shall have been coined, the person or persons by whom the same shall have been delivered, shall upon demand receive in lieu thereof coins of the same species of bullion which shall have been so delivered, weight for weight, of the pure gold or pure silver therein contained: *Provided nevertheless*, That it shall be at the mutual option of the party or parties bringing such bullion, and of the Director of the said Mint, to make an immediate exchange of coins for standard bullion, with a deduction of one half per cent. from the weight of the pure gold, or pure silver contained in the said bullion, as an indemnification to the Mint for the time which will necessarily be required for coining the said bullion, and for the advance which shall have been so made in coins. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the said Mint from time to time whenever the state of the Treasury will admit thereof, with such sums as may be nec-

Act of April 24, 1800, ch. 34, how the Director may exchange coins therefor, deducting half per cent.

Duty of Secretary of Treasury herein.

essary for effecting the said exchanges, to be replaced as speedily as may be out of the coins which shall have been made of the bullion for which the monies so furnished shall have been exchanged; and the said deduction of one half per cent. shall constitute a fund towards defraying the expenses of the said Mint.

The half per cent. to constitute a fund, &c.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the bullion which shall be brought as aforesaid to the Mint to be coined, shall be coined, and the equivalent thereof in coins rendered, if demanded, in the order in which the said bullion shall have been brought or delivered, giving priority according to priority of delivery only, and without preference to any person or persons; and if any preference shall be given contrary to the direction aforesaid, the officer by whom such undue preference shall be given, shall in each case forfeit and pay one thousand dollars; to be recovered with costs of suit. And to the end that it may be known if such preference shall at any time be given, the assayer or officer to whom the said bullion shall be delivered to be coined shall give to the person or persons bringing the same, a memorandum in writing under his hand, denoting the weight, fineness and value thereof, together with the day and order of its delivery into the Mint.

Order of delivering coins to persons bringing bullion, and penalty on giving undue preference, &c. Act of Mar. 3, 1795, ch. 86.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all the gold and silver coins which shall have been struck at, and issued from the said Mint, shall be a lawful tender in all payments whatsoever, those of full weight according to the respective values herein before declared, and those of less than full weight at values proportional to their respective weights.

Coins made a lawful tender,

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the respective officers of the said Mint, carefully and faithfully to use their best endeavours that all the gold and silver coins which shall be struck at the said Mint shall be, as nearly as may be, conformable to the several standards and weights aforesaid, and that the copper whereof the cents and half cents aforesaid may be composed, shall be of good quality.

and to be made conformable to the standard weights, &c.

SEC. 18. And the better to secure a due conformity of the said gold and silver coins to their respective standards, *Be it further enacted*, That from every separate mass of standard gold or silver, which shall be made into coins at the said Mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved, shall be assayed under the inspection of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary for the Department of State, and the Attorney General of the United States, (who are hereby required to attend for that purpose at the said Mint, on the last Monday in July in each year,) or under the inspection of any three of them, in such manner as they or a majority of them shall direct, and in the presence of the Director, assayer and chief coiner of the said Mint; and if it shall be found that the gold and silver so

The Treasurer to reserve not less than three pieces of each coin to be assayed;

when and by whom, &c.

assayed, shall not be inferior to their respective standards herein before declared more than one part in one hundred and forty-four parts, the officer or officers of the said Mint whom it may concern shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and the said officer or officers shall be deemed disqualified to hold their respective offices.

Penalty on debasing the coins.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the said Mint shall be debased or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be pursuant to the directions of this act, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said Mint, for the purpose of profit or gain, or otherwise with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said Mint, every such officer or person who shall commit any or either of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death.

Money of account to be expressed in dollars, &c.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dismes or tenths, cents or hundreths, and milles or thousandths, a disme being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundreth part of a dollar, a mille the thousandth part of a dollar, and that all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts of the United States shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

Approved, April 2, 1792.

Statute I.
May 8, 1792.

CHAP. XXXIX.—*An act to provide for a copper coinage.*

Director of the Mint to purchase copper and have coined into cents &c.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the President of the United States, be authorized to contract for and purchase a quantity of copper, not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and that the said Director, as soon as the needful preparations shall be made, cause the copper by him purchased to be coined at the Mint into cents and half cents, pursuant to "the act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States;" and that the said cents and half cents, as they shall be coined, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, thence to issue into circulation.

1792, ch. 16.
Whence to issue.

Director to publish when a certain sum has been paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the expiration of six calendar months from the time when there shall have been paid into the Treasury by the said Director, in cents and half cents, a sum not less than fifty

thousand dollars, which time shall forthwith be announced by the Treasurer in at least two gazettes or newspapers, published at the seat of the Government of the United States, for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, shall pass current as money, or shall be paid, or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand, claim, matter or thing whatsoever; and all copper coins or pieces, except the said cents and half cents, which shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars, and the said forfeiture and penalty shall and may be recovered with costs of suit for the benefit of any person or persons by whom information of the incurring thereof shall have been given.

Penalty for offering to pass other copper coins.

Approved, May 8, 1792.

CHAP. II.—*An act to amend an act intituled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," so far as respects the coinage of copper.*

Statute II. Jan. 14, 1793.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every cent shall contain two hundred and eight grains of copper, and every half cent shall contain one hundred and four grains of copper; and that so much of the act, intituled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," as respects the weight of cents and half cents, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Act of Apr. 2, 1792, ch. 16.

Contents of cents and half cents.

Approved, January 14, 1793.

CHAP. V.—*An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes.*

Statute II. Feb. 9, 1793.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the first day of July next, foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz: The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof; the gold coins of France, Spain and the dominions of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains and two fifths of a grain, of the actual weight thereof. Spanish milled dollars, at the rate of one hundred cents for each dollar, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen pennyweights and seven grains; and in proportion for the parts of a dollar. Crowns of France, at the

Rates of foreign coins established.

rate of one hundred and ten cents for each crown, the actual weight whereof, shall not be less than eighteen pennyweights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown. But no foreign coin that may have been, or shall be issued subsequent to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be a tender, as aforesaid, until samples thereof shall have been found, by assay, at the Mint of the United States, to be conformable to the respective standards required, and proclamation thereof shall have been made by the President of the United States.

When all coins except Spanish dollars shall cease to be a tender.

SEC. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of three years next ensuing the time when the coinage of gold and silver, agreeably to the act, entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence at the mint of the United States, (which time shall be announced by the proclamation of the President of the United States,) all foreign gold coins and all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender, as aforesaid.

Other foreign coins to be coined anew.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all foreign gold and silver coins, (except Spanish milled dollars, and parts of such dollars,) which shall be received in payment for monies due to the United States, after the said time, when the coining of gold and silver coins shall begin at the Mint of the United States, shall, previously to their being issued in circulation, be coined anew, in conformity to the act, entitled "An act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States."

After 1st of July, 1793, fifty-fifth section of a certain act rating foreign coins, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of July next, the fifty-fifth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States," which ascertains the rates at which foreign gold and silver coins shall be received for the duties and fees to be collected in virtue of the said act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Assay of coins, when to commence. 1792, ch. 16, sec. 18.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the assay, provided to be made by the act, entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence in the manner as by the said act is prescribed, on the second Monday of February, annually, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, February 9, 1793.

Statute I. Mar. 3, 1794.

CHAP. IV.—*An act in alteration of the act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States.*

Duty of treasurer of the Mint herein. Act of April 2, 1792, ch. 16.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passing this act it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the Mint to receive and give

receipts for all metals which may lawfully be brought to the Mint to be coined; and for the purpose of ascertaining their respective qualities, shall deliver from every parcel so received, a sufficient number of grains to the assayer, who shall assay all such of them as may require it. And the said treasurer shall from time to time deliver the said metals to the chief coiner to be coined in such quantities as the Director of the Mint may prescribe. Assay.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the assayer and chief coiner of the Mint previous to entering upon the execution of their respective offices shall each become bound to the United States of America with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the said assayer in the sum of one thousand dollars and the said chief coiner in the sum of five thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office. Assayer and chief coiner to give bond, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States," as comes within the purview of this act be and the same is hereby repealed. Part of certain act repealed. 1792, ch. 16.

Approved, March 3, 1794.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An act supplementary to the act intituled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."* Statute II. Mar. 3, 1795.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared*, That for the better conducting of the business of the Mint of the United States there shall be an additional officer appointed therein by the name of the melter and refiner, whose duty shall be to take charge of all copper, and silver or gold bullion delivered out by the treasurer of the Mint after it has been assayed, agreeably to the rules and customs of the Mint already directed and established, or which may hereafter be directed and established by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and to reduce the same into bars or ingots fit for the rolling mills, and then to deliver them to the coiner or treasurer, as the Director shall judge expedient; and to do and perform all other duties belonging to the office of a melter and refiner or which shall be ordered by the Director of the Mint. Act of Apr. 2, 1792, ch. 16. Additional officer of the Mint by the name of the melter and refiner. His duty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the melter and refiner of the said Mint shall, before he enters upon the execution of his said office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof. And also shall become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of six thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the several duties of his office. To take oath and give security.

His compensation.

Obsolete.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid, to the said melter and refiner of the Mint as a compensation for his services, the yearly salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

President may make temporary appointment.

1800, ch. 34.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Director of the Mint be, and hereby is authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to employ such person as he may judge suitable to discharge the duties of the melter and refiner, until a melter and refiner shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate.

Treasurer of the Mint to retain part of bullion deposited, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of the Mint shall, and he is hereby directed, to retain two cents per ounce from every deposit of silver bullion below the standard of the United States, which hereafter shall be made for the purpose of refining and coining; and four cents per ounce from every deposit of gold bullion made as aforesaid, below the standard of the United States, unless the same shall be so far below the standard as to require the operation of the test, in which case, the treasurer shall retain six cents per ounce, which sum so retained shall be accounted for by the said treasurer with the Treasury of the United States as a compensation for melting and refining the same.

Treasurer of the Mint shall not be obliged to receive certain deposits of bullion.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of the Mint shall not be obliged to receive from any person, for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of silver bullion, below the standard of the United States, in a smaller quantity than two hundred ounces; nor a like deposit of gold bullion below the said standard, in a smaller quantity than twenty ounces.

Officers of the Mint may give a preference to bullion of the standard of the United States.

1792, ch. 16, sec. 15.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the officers of the Mint to give a preference to silver or gold bullion, deposited for coinage, which shall be of the standard of the United States, so far as respects the coining of the same, although bullion below the standard, and not yet refined, may have been deposited for coinage, previous thereto, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall justify the officers of the Mint, or any one of them, in unnecessarily delaying the refining any silver or gold bullion below the standard, that may be deposited, as aforesaid.

President may reduce the weight of copper coin.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall think it for the benefit of the United States, to reduce the weight of the copper coin of the United States: *Provided*, Such reduction shall not, in the whole, exceed two pennyweights in each cent, and in the like proportion in a half cent; of which he shall give notice by proclamation, and communicate the same to the then next session of Congress.

Mode of distribution of cents and half cents.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the United States, from time to

time, as often as he shall receive copper cents and half cents from the treasurer of the Mint, to send them to the bank or branch banks of the United States, in each of the States where such bank is established; and where there is no bank established, then to the collector of the principal town in such State (in the proportion of the number of inhabitants of such State) to be by such bank or collector, paid out to the citizens of the State for cash, in sums not less than ten dollars value; and that the same be done at the risk and expense of the United States, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Department of the Treasury.

Approved, March 3, 1795.

CHAP. XI.—*An act supplementary to the act intituled "An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes."*

Statute II.
Feb. 1, 1798.
[Obsolete.]
Act of Feb. 9, 1793, ch. 5.
Act of Feb. 9, 1793, suspended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act, intituled "An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby suspended, for and during the space of three years from and after the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, during which time the said gold and silver coins shall be and continue a legal tender, as is provided in and by the first section of the act aforesaid; and that the same coins shall thereafter cease to be such tender.

Approved, February 1, 1798.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An act respecting the Mint.*

Statute I.
Apr. 24, 1800.
Appropriation for the purchase of copper.
Act of May 8, 1792, ch. 39.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a sum equal to the amount of the cents and half cents, which shall have been coined at the Mint, and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States, subsequent to the third day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of copper for the further coinage of cents and half cents; and that a sum equal to the amount of cents and half cents, which shall be hereafter coined at the Mint, and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States in any one year, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the annual purchase of copper for the coinage of cents and half cents, which sums shall be payable out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Part of bullion deposited, to be retained for the expense of refining.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be retained from every deposit in the Mint, of gold or silver bullion below the standard of the United States, such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining the same, and an accurate account of such expense on every such deposit shall be kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same, which shall be accounted for by the treasurer of the Mint, with the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, April 24, 1800.

Statute II.

CHAP. XXI.—*An act concerning the Mint.*

Mar. 3, 1801.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Mint shall remain in the city of Philadelphia, until the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

To remain at Philadelphia.
Act of Mar. 3, 1803, ch. 36.
Act of Apr. 1, 1808, ch. 41.
Act of Dec. 2, 1812, ch. 2.
Act of Jan. 14, 1818, ch. 4.
Act of Mar. 3, 1823, ch. 42.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of the Mint at the city of Philadelphia, the duties now enjoined on the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary for the Department of State, and the Attorney General of the United States, by the eighteenth section of the act, intituled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," passed the second day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be performed by the district judge of Pennsylvania, the attorney for the United States in the district of Pennsylvania, and the commissioner of loans for the State of Pennsylvania.

Certain duties to be performed by the district judge and attorney of Pennsylvania and the commissioner of loans.

Approved, March 3, 1801.

Statute II.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An act to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.*

Mar. 3, 1803.

[Obsolete.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act intituled "An act concerning the Mint," approved March 3d, 1801, is hereby continued in force and operation for the term of five years after the fourth day of March next.

Act of Apr. 1, 1808, ch. 41. 1812, ch. 2.

Approved, March 3, 1803.

No issue of silver dollars was made from the mint from 1805 to 1836, the coinage having been suspended by direction of President Jefferson, owing to the fact that, their bullion value being greater than their face value, they were purchased for export. The order of suspension is contained in the following letter, under date of May 1, 1806, addressed to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, by James Madison, Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *May 1, 1806.*

SIR: In consequence of a representation from the director of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made the President directs that all the silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar.

I am, etc., JAMES MADISON.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq.,
Director of the Mint.

CHAP. XXII.—*An act regulating the currency of foreign coins in the United States.*

Statute I.
Apr. 10, 1806.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz:

Foreign gold and silver coins to be current in the United States at the following rates.

The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents, for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof; the gold coins of France, Spain, and the dominions of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents, for every twenty-seven grains and two-fifths of a grain, of the actual weight thereof. Spanish milled dollars, at the rate of one hundred cents for each, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen pennyweights and seven grains, and in proportion for the parts of a dollar. Crowns of France at the rate of one hundred and ten cents, for each crown, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than eighteen pennyweights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause assays of the foreign gold and silver coins made current by this act, to be had at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress, for the purpose of enabling them to make such alterations in this act, as may become requisite, from the real standard value of such foreign coins. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause assays of the foreign gold and silver coins of the description made current by this act, which shall issue subsequently to the passage of this act, and shall circulate in the United States, at the Mint aforesaid, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress, for the purpose of enabling Congress to make such coins current, if they shall deem the same to be proper, at their real standard value.

Coins and rates.

Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the foreign coins, &c., to be had at the Mint, &c., and to make report of the result to Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act, intituled "An act regulating foreign coins, and for

Part of a former section repealed.

other purposes," passed the ninth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the operation of the second section of the same act shall be, and is hereby suspended for, and during the space of, three years from the passage of this act.

Operation of the other section suspended.

Approved, April 10, 1806.

Statute I. Apr. 21, 1806.

CHAP. XLIX.—*An act for the punishment of counterfeiting the current coin of the United States; and for other purposes.*

Penalties for falsely making and uttering coins of the United States, or of foreign countries made current here.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist, in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any gold or silver coins, which have been or which hereafter shall be coined at the Mint of the United States, or who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause, or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any foreign gold or silver coins, which, by law now are or hereafter shall be made current, or be in actual use and circulation as money within the United States; or who shall utter, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited coins of gold or silver, as aforesaid, for the payment of money, with intention to defraud any person or persons, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited; any such person, so offending, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted according to the due course of law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years; or shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Penalties upon those who shall import into the United States any false or counterfeit coins to be circulated in this country.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall import or bring from any foreign place into the United States, any false, forged, or counterfeit gold or silver coins, which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation, as money within the United States, with the intent to utter, or make payment with the same, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited; or who shall utter, as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coins of gold or silver, as aforesaid, for the payment of money, with intention to defraud any person or persons knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted according to the due course of law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment and kept at hard labour for a period not less than two years, nor more than eight years; or shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding four thousand dollars.

Penalties for impairing, falsifying, &c., the coins of the United States, or those of foreign countries in circulation here.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall fraudulently and for gain's sake, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins, which have been, or which shall hereafter be coined at the Mint of the United States; or any foreign gold or silver coins, which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Jurisdiction of the individual States not to be affected by this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual States of jurisdiction, under the laws of the several States, over offences made punishable by this act.

Approved, April 21, 1806.

CHAP. XLI.—*An act further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.*

Statute I.
Apr. 1, 1808.

[Expired.]
Mint continued in Philadelphia for five years after 4th March, 1808.
1812, ch. 2.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, intituled "An act concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby revived and continued in force and operation for the further term of five years after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Approved, April 1, 1808.

CHAP. II.—*An act further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.*

Statute II.
Dec. 2, 1812.

[Obsolete.]
The Mint continued in Philadelphia until March 4, 1813.
Act of Mar. 3, 1801, ch. 21, revived.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby revived and continued in force and operation, for the further term of five years, after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Approved, December 2, 1812.

CHAP. CXXXIX.—*An act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five-franc pieces.*

Statute I.
Apr. 29, 1816.

Act of Mar. 3, 1819, ch. 97.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from the passage of this act and for three years thereafter, and no longer, the following gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a

legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, videlicet: the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every seventy[a]-seven grains, or eighty-eight cents and eight-ninths per pennyweight; the gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven and a half grains, or eighty-seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: the gold coins of Spain, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight and a half grains, or eighty-four cents per pennyweight; the crowns of France, at the rate of one hundred and seventeen cents and six-tenths per ounce, or one hundred and ten cents for each crown weighing eighteen pennyweights and seventeen grains; the five-franc pieces at the rate of one hundred and sixteen cents per ounce, or ninety-three cents and three mills for each five-franc piece, weighing sixteen pennyweights and two grains.

Regulations as to the currency.

Act of Mar. 3, 1821, ch. 53. 1823, ch. 50.

Assays of gold and silver currency to be made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the foregoing gold and silver coins, made current by this act, to be had at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year: and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Approved, April 29, 1816.

Statute I. Jan. 14, 1818.

CHAP. IV.—*An act further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.*

Act to continue the Mint at Philadelphia, continued for five years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby revived, and continued in force and operation for the further term of five years from the fourth day of March next.

The collector of the port to perform the duties enjoined on the commissioner of loans.

Act of Mar. 3, 1801, ch. 21.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of the Mint at the city of Philadelphia, the duties which were enjoined on the commissioner of loans for the State of Pennsylvania, by the second section of the act, entitled "An act concerning the Mint," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be performed by the collector of the port of Philadelphia for the time being.

Approved, January 14, 1818.

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[a] Original bill on file, H. R., reads *twenty*. Engrossed bill, signed by the President, reads *seventy*.

CHAP. XCVII.—*An act to continue in force an act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces.*

Statute II.
Mar 3, 1819.

Act of Mar. 3, 1821, ch. 53.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains, or eighty-eight cents and eight-ninths per pennyweight. The gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven and a half grains, or eighty-seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: The gold coins of Spain at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight and a half grains, or eighty-four cents per pennyweight: until the first day of November next: And that, from and after that day, foreign gold coins shall cease to be a tender within the United States, for the payment of debts or demands.

Gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal.

Of France.

Of Spain.

Current until 1st Nov., 1819; then to cease.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, as relates to foreign silver coins, shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force two years from and after the twenty-ninth day of April next, and no longer.

So much of the act of 29th Apr., 1816, as relates to foreign silver coins, in force until 29th Apr., 1821.

Act of Apr. 29 1816, ch. 139.

Approved, March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LIII.—*An act to continue in force an act, entitled "An act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as the same relates to the crowns and five franc pieces of France.*

Statute II.
Mar. 3, 1821.

Act of Apr. 29, 1816, ch. 139.
Act of Mar. 3, 1819, ch. 97.

The act of Apr. 29, 1816, ch. 139, as far as relates to the crowns and 5 franc pieces of France, continued in force.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, as relates to the crowns and five franc pieces of France, shall be, and the same hereby is, continued in force for the further term of two years, from and after the twenty-ninth day of April next.

Approved, March 3, 1821.

Statute II. Mar. 3, 1823.

CHAP. XLIII.—*An act further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.*

[Expired.]

Act of Mar. 3, 1801, ch. 21, concerning the Mint, revived for five years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby revived and continued in force and operation for the further term of five years, from the fourth day of March next.

Duty of commissioner of loans to be performed by the collector of Philadelphia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, during the continuance of the Mint at the city of Philadelphia, the duties which were enjoined on the commissioner of loans for the State of Pennsylvania, by the second section of the act, entitled "An act concerning the Mint," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be performed by the collector of the port of Philadelphia for the time being.

Expense of materials used in refining and other deductions, to be made from the deposit, and accounted for to Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when any silver, brought to the Mint for coinage, shall require refining, the expense of the materials used in the process shall be deducted from the amount of the deposit; and that, when silver so deposited, shall be of a quality superior to that of the legal standard of the silver coins of the United States, a deduction shall be made from the amount, equal to the expense of the copper necessary to reduce it to the said standard; and that all such deductions be regularly accounted for by the treasurer of the Mint to the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

Statute II. Mar. 3, 1823.

CHAP. L.—*An act to continue in force an act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as the same relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces.*

[Expired.]

Act of Apr. 29, 1816, ch. 139.

Act of Mar. 3, 1823, ch. 53.

Act of Apr. 29, 1816, regulating currency, to be in force for four years, as regards French crowns and 5-franc pieces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces, shall be, and the same hereby is, continued in force, for the further term of four years, from and after the fourth day of March next.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

CHAP. LIII.—*An act making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands.*

Statute II. Mar. 3, 1823.

Act of Mar. 3, 1823, ch. 50.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the following gold coins shall be received in all payments on account of public lands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz: the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains, or eighty-eight cents and eight-ninths per pennyweight; the gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven and a half grains, or eighty-seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: and the gold coins of Spain of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight and a half grains, or eighty-four cents per pennyweight.

Gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, France and Spain, to be received in payment on account of lands.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the foregoing coins to be made at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year; and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays to be made annually at the mint.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

CHAP. LXVII.—*An act to continue the Mint at the City of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.*

Statute I. May 19, 1828.

Act of Mar. 3, 1801, ch. 21.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, be, and the same hereby is, revived and continued in force and operation, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States, to the provisions of the ninth section of the act, passed the second of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," the brass troy pound weight procured by the minister of the United States at London, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the Mint, and now in the custody of the Director thereof, shall be the standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States, conformably to which the coinage thereof shall be regulated.

For purpose of securing a due conformity, the brass troy weight procured in 1827 shall be the standard troy pound. 1792, ch. 16.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure, and safely to keep a series of standard weights, corresponding to the aforesaid troy pound, consisting of an one pound weight, and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds; and that the troy weights ordinarily employed in the transactions of the Mint, shall be regulated according to the above

A series of weights corresponding to the aforesaid troy pound weight, to be procured.

standards, at least once in every year, under his inspection; and their accuracy tested annually in the presence of the assay commissioners, on the day of the annual assay.

When silver bullion is found to require the operation of the test.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, when silver bullion, brought to the Mint for coinage, is found to require the operation of the test, the expense of the materials employed in the process, together with a reasonable allowance for the wastage necessarily arising therefrom, to be determined by the melter and refiner of the Mint, with the approbation of the Director, shall be retained from such deposit, and accounted for by the treasurer of the Mint to the Treasury of the United States.

Silver bullion found to contain a proportion of gold.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, when silver bullion, brought to the Mint for coinage, shall be found to contain a proportion of gold, the separation thereof shall be effected at the expense of the party interested therein:

Proviso.

Provided, nevertheless, That, when the proportion of gold is such that it cannot be separated advantageously, it shall be lawful, with the consent of the owner, or, in his absence, at the discretion of the Director, to coin the same as an ordinary deposit of silver.

Director of the Mint may employ the requisite number of clerks.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Director of the Mint may employ the requisite number of clerks, at a compensation not exceeding in the whole the sum of seventeen hundred dollars, and such number of workmen and assistants as the business of the Mint shall, from time to time, require.

Director of the Mint to receive and cause to be assayed bullion not intended for coinage, &c.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Director of the Mint to receive, and cause to be assayed, bullion not intended for coinage, and to cause certificates to be given of the fineness thereof by such officer as he shall designate for that purpose, at such rates of charge, to be paid by the owner of said bullion, and under such regulations, as the said Director may, from time to time, establish.

Act of Jan. 18, 1837, ch. 3, sec. 14.

Approved, May 19, 1828.

Statute I. CHAP. LXXI.—*An act regulating the value of certain foreign silver coins within the United States.*

June 25, 1834.

Act of June 28, 1834, ch. 96.

Certain silver coin to pass by tale.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar, that is to say, the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains each, and those re-stamped in Brazil of the like weight, of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights of pure silver, in the troy pound of twelve ounces of standard silver: and the five

franc pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweights in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, and weighing not less than three hundred and eighty-four grains each at the rate of ninety-three cents each.

Assays of such coin to be made at the Mint once in every year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be [the] duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, made current by this act, to be had at the Mint of the United States at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Approved, June 25, 1834.

CHAP. XCV.—*An act concerning the gold coins of the United States, and for other purposes.*

Statute I. June 28, 1834.

Standard and weight of coins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: each eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold; each half eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of pure gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard gold; each quarter eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains of pure gold, and sixty-four and a half grains of standard gold; every such eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such half eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such quarter eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of full weight, according to their respective values; and when of less than full weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weights.

Gold and silver deposited for coinage to be paid for within five days.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all standard gold or silver deposited for coinage after the thirty-first of July next, shall be paid for in coin under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making of such deposit, deducting from the amount of said deposit of gold and silver one-half of one per centum: *Provided*, That no deduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

Proviso.

Rate at which gold coin shall be receivable.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all gold coins of the United States, minted anterior to the thirty-first day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Gold coins to be set apart for assay.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the better to secure a conformity of the said gold coins to their respective standards as aforesaid, from every separate mass of standard gold which shall be made into coins at the said Mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody, a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so

set apart and reserved shall be assayed under the inspection of the officers, and at the time, and in the manner now provided by law, and, if it shall be found that the gold so assayed, shall not be inferior to the said standard hereinbefore declared, more than one part in three hundred and eighty-four in fineness, and one part in five hundred in weight, the officer or officers of the said Mint whom it may concern, shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and if he shall so decide, the said officer or officers shall be thereafter disqualified to hold their respective offices: *Provided*, That if, in making any delivery of coin at the Mint in payment of a deposit, the weight thereof shall be found defective, the officer concerned shall be responsible to the owner for the full weight, if claimed at the time of delivery.

Proviso.

Act to be in force after July 31, 1834.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Approved, June 28, 1834.

Statute I. June 28, 1834.

CHAP. XCVI.—*An act regulating the value of certain foreign gold coins within the United States.*

Act of June 25, 1834, ch. 71.

Rates at which gold coins shall be receivable after July 31, 1834.

Coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil.

France.

Spain, Mexico, and Colombia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirty-first day of July next, the following gold coins shall pass as current as money within the United States, and be receivable in all payments, by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say: the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil, of not less than twenty-two carats fine, at the rate of ninety-four cents and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight; the gold coins of France nine-tenths fine, at the rate of ninety-three cents and one-tenth of a cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness of twenty carats three grains and seven-sixteenths of a grain, at the rate of eighty-nine cents and nine-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Annual assays to be made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid gold coins, made current by this act, to be had at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make a report of the result thereof to Congress.

Approved, June 28, 1834.

Statute II. Mar. 3, 1835.

CHAP. XXXIX.—*An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States.*

Branches of the Mint to be established at

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That branches of the Mint of the United States shall be estab-

lished as follows: one branch at the city of New Orleans for the coinage of gold and silver; one branch at the town of Charlotte, in Mecklinburg County, in the State of North Carolina, for the coinage of gold only; and one branch at or near Dahlohnega, in Lumpkin County, in the State of Georgia, also for the coinage of gold only. And for the purpose of purchasing sites, erecting suitable buildings, and completing the necessary combinations of machinery for the several branches aforesaid, the following sums, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and hereby are, appropriated: for the branch at New Orleans, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; for the branch at Charlotte, fifty thousand dollars; for the branch at Dahlohnega, fifty thousand dollars.

New Orleans; Charlotte; Dahlohnega. Appropriation for purchasing sites, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, so soon as the necessary buildings are erected for the purpose of well conducting the business of each of the said branches, the following officers shall be appointed upon the nomination of the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate: one superintendent, one treasurer, one assayer, one chief coiner, one melter, and one refiner. And the superintendent of each mint shall engage and employ as many clerks and as many subordinate workmen and servants as shall be provided for by law; and the salaries of the said officers and clerks shall be as follows:

Officers to be appointed when the buildings are erected.

Salaries.

For the branch at New Orleans, to the superintendent, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; to the treasurer, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the chief coiner, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the assayer, melter, and refiner, the sum of two thousand dollars each; to two clerks, the sum of twelve hundred dollars each; to the subordinate workmen, and servants, not exceeding twenty in number, such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations. For the branches at Charlotte and Dahlohnega, to the superintendents, each the sum of two thousand dollars, who shall respectively discharge the duty of treasurers; to the chief coiners, each the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the assayers, melters, and refiners, each the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the clerks, not exceeding one at each branch, the sum of one thousand dollars; and to the subordinate workmen and servants, not exceeding the number of five at each of the said branches, such wages and allowances shall be paid as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations. And for the purpose of paying the said salaries, wages, allowances, and the incidental expenses of the said branches of the Mint, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, the following sums, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby are, appropriated: for the branch at New Orleans, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars; for the branches at Charlotte and Dahlohnega, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars each.

Appropriation for salaries, &c.

Oath or affirmation of officers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the duties thereof, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof; and shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of their offices.

General direction of branches to be under the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the general direction of the business of the said branches of the Mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations, and require such returns, periodically, and occasionally, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing the said branches; also, for the purpose of discriminating the coin which shall be stamped at each branch, and at the Mint itself; also, for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and fineness in the coins stamped at each place; and for that purpose, to require the transmission and delivery to him, at the Mint, from time to time, such parcels of the coinage of each branch as he shall think proper to be subjected to such assays and tests as he shall direct.

Laws for regulation of Mint extended to the branches.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the laws, and parts of laws, made for the regulation of the Mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the Mint or coinage of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby, declared to be in full force, in relation to each of the branches of the Mint by this act established, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1835.

Statute II. Jan. 18, 1837.

CHAP. III.—*An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."*

Act of Apr. 2, 1792, ch. 16. Act of Mar. 3, 1835, ch. 37. Act of Feb. 27, 1843, ch. 46. Act of Apr. 2, 1844, ch. 7.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers of the Mint of the United States shall be a Director, a treasurer, an assayer, a melter and refiner, a chief coiner and an engraver, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Officers.

Duties of—

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the respective duties of the officers of the Mint shall be as follows:

Director.

First. The Director shall have the control and management of the Mint, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed therein, and the general regulation and

supervision of the business of the several branches. And in the month of January of every year he shall make report to the President of the United States of the operations of the Mint and its branches for the year preceding. And also to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as said Secretary shall require, setting forth all the operations of the Mint subsequent to the last report made upon the subject.

Treasurer.

Second. The treasurer shall receive, and safely keep all moneys which shall be for the use and support of the Mint; shall keep all the current accounts of the Mint, and pay all moneys due by the Mint, on warrants from the Director. He shall receive all bullion brought to the Mint for coinage; shall be the keeper of all bullion and coin in the Mint, except while the same is legally placed in the hands of other officers, and shall, on warrants from the Director, deliver all coins struck at the Mint to the persons to whom they shall be legally payable. And he shall keep regular and faithful accounts of all the transactions of the Mint, in bullion and coins, both with the officers of the Mint and the depositors; and shall present, quarter-yearly, to the Treasury Department of the United States, according to such forms as shall be prescribed by that Department, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Mint, for the purpose of being adjusted and settled.

Assayer.

Third. The assayer shall carefully assay all metals used in coinage, whenever such assays are required in the operations of the Mint; and he shall also make assays of coins whenever instructed to do so by the Director.

Melter and refiner.

Fourth. The melter and refiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form ingots of standard silver or gold, suitable for the chief coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose.

Chief coiner.

Fifth. The chief coiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form coins, conformable in all respects to the law, from the standard silver and gold ingots, and the copper planchets, legally delivered to him for this purpose.

Engraver.

Sixth. The engraver shall prepare and engrave, with the legal devices and inscriptions, all the dies used in the coinage of the Mint and its branches.

Appointment of assistant and clerks.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Director shall appoint, with the approbation of the President, assistants to the assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner, and engraver, and clerks for the Director and treasurer, whenever, on representation made by the Director to the President, it shall be the opinion of the President that such assistants or clerks are necessary. And it shall be the duty of the assistants to aid their principals in the execution of their respective offices, and of the clerks to perform such duties as shall be prescribed for them by the Director.

Their duties.

Vacancies in case of temporary absence, how filled.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any officer of the Mint shall be temporarily absent, on acount of sickness, or any other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the Director, with the assent of said officer, to appoint some

person attached to the Mint, to act in the place of such officer during his absence, and that the Director shall employ such workmen and servants in the Mint as he shall from time [to time] find necessary.

Employment of workmen and servants.

Oath to be taken.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, assistant, and clerk of the Mint, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or judge of the superior court or any court of record of any State, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof.

Bonds required.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the following officers of the Mint, before entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sums hereinafter mentioned, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of their offices, viz: The treasurer in the sum of ten thousand dollars; the assayer in the sum of five thousand dollars; the melter and refiner in the sum of ten thousand dollars; the chief coiner in the sum of ten thousand dollars. And that similar bonds may also be required of the assistants and clerks, in such sums as the Director shall determine, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Salaries of officers, clerks, and assistants.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the officers of the Mint the following salaries per annum: To the Directer, for his services, including traveling expenses incurred in visiting the different branches, and all other charges whatever, three thousand five hundred dollars; to the treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner, and engraver, each, two thousand dollars; to the assistants and clerks, such annual salaries shall be allowed as the Director may determine, with the approbation of the President: *Provided*, That an assistant shall not receive more than fifteen hundred dollars; and that a clerk shall not receive more than twelve hundred dollars; to the workmen and servants shall be allowed such wages, to be determined by the Director, as may be customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations; and that the salaries provided for in this section shall be payable in quarterly instalments.

Proviso.

Wages of workmen and servants.

Standard for gold and silver coins.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such, that of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal, and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper; and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy.

Alloys.

Weight of silver coins.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That of the silver coins, the dollar shall be of the weight of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains; the half dollar of the weight of two hundred and six and one-fourth grains; the quarter dollar

of the weight of one hundred and three and one-eighth grains; the dime, or tenth part of a dollar, of the weight of forty-one and a quarter grains; and the half dime or twentieth part of a dollar, of the weight of twenty grains, and five-eighths of a grain. And that dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes, shall be legal tenders of payment according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever.

Dollars, &c., shall be legal tenders, &c.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That of the gold coins, the weight of the eagle shall be two hundred and fifty-eight grains; that of the half eagle one hundred and twenty-nine grains; and that of the quarter eagle sixty-four and one-half grains. And that for all sums whatever, the eagle shall be a legal tender of payment for ten dollars; the half eagle for five dollars; and the quarter eagle for two and a half dollars.

Weight of gold coins.

Eagles, &c., shall be a legal tender, &c.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the silver coins heretofore issued at the Mint of the United States, and the gold coins issued since the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall continue to be legal tenders of payment for their nominal values, on the same terms as if they were of the coinage provided for by this act.

Silver coins heretofore issued, and gold coins issued since 31st July, 1834, shall continue to be legal tenders.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That of the copper coins, the weight of the cent shall be one hundred and sixty-eight grains, and the weight of the half-cent eighty-four grains. And the cent shall be considered of the value of one hundredth part of a dollar, and the half cent of the value of one two-hundredth part of a dollar.

Weight of copper coins.

Proportion a value of a dollar.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the coins struck at the Mint there shall be the following devices and legends: upon one side of each of said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins, there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription United States of America, and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the reverse of the dime and half dime, cent and half cent, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted.

Devices and legends of coins.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That gold and siver bullion brought to the Mint for coinage, shall be received and coined, by the proper officers, for the benefit of the depositor: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful to refuse, at the Mint, any deposite of less value than one hundred dollars, and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the Mint; *And provided also*, That when gold and silver are combined, if either of these metals be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for the value of such metal.

Gold and silver bullion brought for coinage shall be received and coined.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That when bullion is brought to the Mint for coinage, it shall be weighed by the

Receipt to be given for bullion.

treasurer, in the presence of the depositor, when practicable, and a receipt given which shall state the description and weight of the bullion: *Provided*, That when the bullion is in such a state as to require melting before its value can be ascertained, the weight after melting shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited.

Proviso.

Bullion deposited for coinage to be assayed.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That from every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage, the treasurer shall deliver to the assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed; but all such bullion remaining from the operations of the assay shall be returned to the treasurer by the assayer.

Assayer to report the quality, &c.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the assayer shall report to the treasurer the quality or standard of the bullion assayed by him; and he shall also communicate to the treasurer such information as will enable him to estimate the amount of the charges hereinafter provided for, to be made to the depositor, for the expenses of converting the bullion into standard metal fit for coinage.

Charges to which the depositor is subjected.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the only subjects of charge by the Mint to the depositor shall be the following: For refining when the bullion is below standard; for toughening when metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coinage; for copper used for alloy when the bullion is above standard; for silver introduced into the alloy of gold; and for separating the gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion: and that the rate of these charges shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as not to exceed, in their judgment, the actual expense to the Mint of the materials and labor employed in each of the cases aforementioned; and that the amount received from these charges shall be accounted for, and appropriated for defraying the contingent expenses of the Mint.

Rate of, how fixed.

Disposition of amount received.

Value of deposit, &c., how estimated.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from the report of the assayer, and the weight of the bullion, the treasurer shall estimate the whole value of each deposite, and also the amount of the charges or deductions if any; of all which he shall give a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he shall also give, at the same time, under his hand, a certificate of the nett amount of the deposite, to be paid in coins of the same species of bullion as that deposited.

Transfers of bullion by treasurer to melter and refiner.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That parcels of bullion shall be, from time to time, transferred by the treasurer to the melter and refiner; that a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept; and that the bullion thus placed in the hands of the melter and refiner shall be subjected to the several processes which may be necessary to form it into ingots of the legal standard, and of a quality suitable for coinage.

Ingots to be assayed, &c.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the ingots thus prepared shall be assayed by the assayer, and if they prove to be within the limits allowed for deviation from the stand-

ard, they shall be transferred by the melter and refiner to the treasurer, accompanied by the assayer's certificate of their fineness; and that a careful record of the transfer shall be kept by the treasurer.

Deviation from legal standard allowed in ingots of gold and silver.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That no ingots of gold shall be used for coinage of which the quality differs more than two thousandths from the legal standard; and that no ingots of silver shall be used for coinage of which the quality differs more than three thousandths from the legal standard.

Treasurer's account with melter and refiner.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That in the treasurer's account with the melter and refiner, the melter and refiner shall be debited with the standard weight of all the bullion placed in his hands, that is to say, with the weight of metal of legal standard fineness which it will make; and that he shall be credited by the standard weight of all the ingots delivered by him to the treasurer; and that once at least in every year, at such time as the Director shall appoint, the melter and refiner shall deliver up to the treasurer all the bullion in his possession, in order that his accounts may be settled up to that time; and, in this settlement, he shall be entitled to a credit for the difference between the whole amount of bullion delivered to him, and received from him, since the last settlement, as an allowance for necessary wasted: *Provided*, That this allowance shall not exceed two thousandths of the whole amount of gold and silver bullion, respectively, that had been delivered to him by the treasurer.

Allowance for necessary waste. Proviso.

Ingots for coinage.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer shall, from time to time, deliver over to the chief coiner, ingots for the purpose of coinage; that he shall keep a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and description of the ingots; and that the ingots thus placed in the hands of the chief coiner shall be passed through the several processes necessary to make from them coins, in all respects conformable to law.

Deviation from legal standard allowed in the weights of coins, in single pieces.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That in adjusting the weights of the coins, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded in any of the single pieces: In the dollar and half dollar, one grain and a half; in the quarter dollar, one grain; in the dime and half dime, half a grain; in the gold coins, one-quarter of a grain; in the copper coins, one grain in the pennyweight; and that in weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered from the chief coiner to the treasurer, and from the treasurer to the depositors, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed the following limits: Four pennyweights in one thousand dollars; three pennyweights in one thousand half dollars; two pennyweights in one thousand quarter dollars; one pennyweight in one thousand dimes; one pennyweight in one thousand half dimes; two pennyweights in one thousand eagles; one and a half pennyweight in one thousand half eagles; one pennyweight in one thousand quarter eagles.

In a large number together.

Coins to be weighed.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief coiner shall, from time to time, as the coins are prepared, deliver them over to the treasurer, who shall keep a careful record of their kind, number, and weight; and that, in receiving the coins, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to see whether the coins of that delivery are within the legal limits of the standard weight; and if his trials for this purpose shall not prove satisfactory, he shall cause all the coins of this delivery to be weighed separately, and such as are not of legal weight shall be delivered to the melter and refiner, as standard bullion, to be again formed into ingots and recoined.

Coins to be preserved for the annual trial.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That at every delivery of coins made by the chief coiner to the treasurer, it shall be the duty of the treasurer, in the presence of the assayer, to take indiscriminately, a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins, (the number being prescribed by the Director,) which shall be carefully labelled, and deposited in a chest appropriated for the purpose, kept under the joint care of the treasurer and assayer, and so secured that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other.

Disposition of clippings, &c.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief coiner shall, from time to time, deliver to the treasurer the clippings and other portions of bullion remaining after the process of coining, and that the treasurer shall keep a careful record of their amount.

Treasurer's account with chief coiner.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That in the treasurer's account with the chief coiner, the chief coiner shall be debited with the amount in weight of standard metal of all the bullion placed in his hands, and credited with the amount, also by weight, of all the coins, clippings, and other bullion delivered by him to the treasurer; and that once at least in every year, at such time as the Director shall appoint, the chief coiner shall deliver to the treasurer all the coins and bullion in his possession, so that his accounts may be settled up to that time; and, in this settlement, he shall be entitled to a credit for the difference between the whole amount of the ingots delivered to him, and of the coins and bullion received from him, since the last settlement, as an allowance for necessary waste: *Provided*, That this allowance shall not exceed two thousandths of the whole amount of the silver, or one and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of the gold, that had been delivered to him by the treasurer.

Allowance for necessary waste.

Proviso.

Payment for bullion deposited to be coined.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That when the coins which are the equivalent to any deposite of bullion are ready for delivery, they shall be paid over to the depositor, or his order, by the treasurer, on a warrant from the Director; and the payment shall be made, if demanded, in the order in which the bullion shall have been brought to the Mint, giving priority according to priority of deposite only; and that in the denominations of coin delivered, the treasurer shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so; in which case, the denominations of coin shall be designated by the Director.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of enabling the Mint to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in the said Mint, when the state of the Treasury will admit thereof, a deposite of such amount of public money, or of bullion procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, not exceeding one million of dollars, out of which those who bring bullion to the Mint may be paid the value thereof, as soon as practicable, after this value has been ascertained; that the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States; that no discount or interest shall be charged on moneys so advanced; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw the said deposite, or any part thereof, or may, at his discretion, allow the coins formed at the Mint to be given for their equivalent in other money.

Deposit of public money to be kept in the Mint by Secretary of Treasury.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards and weights, an annual trial shall be made of the pieces reserved for this purpose at the Mint and its branches, before the judge of the district court of the United States, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the attorney of the United States, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and the collector of the port of Philadelphia, and such other persons as the President shall, from time to time, designate for that purpose, who shall meet as commissioners, for the performance of this duty, on the second Monday in February, annually, and may continue their meetings by adjournment, if necessary; and if a majority of the commissioners shall fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, then the Director of the Mint shall call a meeting of the commissioners at such other time as he may deem convenient; and that before these commissioners, or a majority of them, and in the presence of the officers of the Mint, such examination shall be made of the reserved pieces as shall be judged sufficient; and if it shall appear that these pieces do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory; but if any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight shall appear, this fact shall be certified to the President of the United States, and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide, the officer or officers implicated in the error shall be thenceforward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

Annual trial of coins.

Act of Mar. 3, 1823, ch. 42, sec. 2, repealed.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That copper bullion shall be purchased for the Mint, from time to time, by the treasurer, under instructions from the Director; that the cost shall be paid from the fund hereinafter provided for; and that the copper bullion shall be of good quality, and in form of planchets fit for passing at once into the hands of the chief coiner.

Purchase of copper bullion.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That the copper planchets shall be delivered, from time to time, by the treasuer

Coinage of copper.

to the chief coiner, to be by him coined; and all such copper shall be returned to the treasurer, by the chief coiner, weight for weight, without allowance for waste.

Copper coins may be exchanged for other money.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the Mint to deliver the copper coins, in exchange for their legal equivalent in other money, to any persons who shall apply for them: *Provided*, That the sum asked for be not less than a certain amount, to be determined by the Director, and that it be not so great as, in his judgment, to interfere with the capacity of the Mint to supply other applicants.

Proviso.

Copper coins transported at expense of the Mint.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That the copper coins may, at the discretion of the Director, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the Mint for transportation.

Disposition of money received in exchange for copper coins.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the money received by the treasurer in exchange for copper coins shall form a fund in his hands, which shall be used to purchase copper planchets, and to pay the expense of transportation of copper coins; and that if there be a surplus, the same shall be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of the Mint.

Former acts repealed.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed, relating to the Mint and coins of the United States, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 18, 1837.

Statute III.

Mar. 3, 1843.

CHAP. LXIX.—*An act regulating the currency of foreign gold and silver coins in the United States.*

Certain gold coins of Great Britain and France to be current—their value fixed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the following foreign gold coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable, by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say: the gold coins of Great Britain, of not less than nine hundred and fifteen and a half thousandths in fineness, at ninety-four cents and six-tenths of a cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of France, of not less than eight hundred and ninety-nine thousandths in fineness, at ninety-two cents and nine-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Silver coins of Spain, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and France, also.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the following foreign silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say: the Spanish pillar dollars, and the dollars of Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia, of not less than eight hundred and ninety-seven thousandths in fineness, and four hundred and fifteen

grains in weight, at one hundred cents each; and the five franc pieces of France, of not less than nine hundred thousandths in fineness, and three hundred and eighty-four grains in weight, at ninety-three cents each.

Assays of said coins to be made and reported to Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the coins made current by this act to be had at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1843.

CHAP. VII.—*An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States."*

Statute I.

Apr. 2, 1844

How oath required by third section of act of 3d Mar., 1835, ch. 39, may be taken.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the oath or affirmation required by the third section of an act passed March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States," may be taken before any judge of the superior court, or of any court of record, in the State where the branch of which the person taking said oath is an officer or clerk, is situated.

Approved, April 2, 1844.

CHAP. CIX.—*An act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles.*

Mar. 3, 1849.

Coinage of double eagles and gold dollars authorized.

See act Feb. 21, 1853, sec. 7.

See act Feb. 12, 1873, sec. 14.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, from time to time, struck and coined at the Mint of the United States and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law (except that on the reverse of the gold dollar the figure of the eagle shall be omitted,) and conformably in all respects to the standard for gold coins now established by law, coins of gold of the following denomination and values, viz; double eagles, each to be of the value of twenty dollars, or units, and gold dollars, each to be of the value of one dollar, or unit.

Double eagle and gold dollar to be legal tender.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for all sums whatever, the double eagle shall be a legal tender for twenty dollars and the gold dollar shall be a legal tender for one dollar.

All laws now in force in relation to the coins of the United States to apply to the coins herein authorized.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws now in force in relation to the coins of the United States, and the striking and coining the same, shall so far as applicable, have full force and effect in relation to the coins herein authorized, whether the said laws are penal or otherwise; and whether they are for preventing counterfeiting or abasement, for protecting the currency, for regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, and the preparations therefor, or for the security of the coin, or for any other purpose.

Weights of gold coin.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in adjusting the weights of gold coin henceforward, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded in any of the single pieces—namely, in the double eagle, the eagle, and the half eagle, one half of a grain, and in the quarter engle and gold dollar, one quarter of a grain; and that in weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered from the chief coiner to the treasurer, and from the treasurer to the depositors, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed three penny weights in one thousand double eagles; two penny weights in one thousand eagles; one and one half penny weights in one thousand half eagles; one penny weight in one thousand quarter eagles; and one half of a penny weight in one thousand gold dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1849.

Mar. 3, 1851.

CHAP. XX.—*An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * *

New coin of value of 3 cents. See act of Mar. 3, 1853, sec. 7. Act of Feb. 12, 1873, sec. 15.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to coin at the Mint of the United States and its branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three fourths silver and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three eighths of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America, and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under. And that no ingots shall be used for the coinage of the three-cent pieces herein authorized, of which the quality differs more than five thousandths from the legal standard; and that, in adjusting the weight of the said coin, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded, namely, one-half of a grain in the single piece, and one pennyweight in a thousand pieces.

Weight.

Device.

Made a tender.

Weight.

Approved, March 3, 1851.

July 3, 1852.

CHAP. LIV.—*An act to establish a branch of the Mint of the United States in California.*

Branch mint in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a branch of the Mint of the United States be established in California, to be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the coinage of gold and silver.

* * * * * *

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, if required by the holder, gold in grain or lumps shall be refined, assayed, cast into bars or ingots, and stamped in said branch mint, or in the Mint of the United States, or any of its branches, in such manner as may indicate the value and fineness of the bar or ingot, which shall be paid for by the owner or holder of said bullion, at such rates and charges, and under such regulations, as the Director of the Mint, under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time establish.

Gold to be assayed and cast into bars or ingots, and stamped at expense of depositor.

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Approved, July 3, 1852.

CHAP. LXXIX.—*An act amendatory of existing laws relative to the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime.*

Feb. 21, 1853.

1853, ch. 96, sec. 7.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and and fifty-two, [three] the weight of the half dollar or piece of fifty cents shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half dime, shall be, respectively, one half, one fifth, and one tenth of the weight of said half dollar.

Weight of the half dollar and quarter, dime, and half dime, after June 1, 1853.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the silver coins issued in conformity with the above section, shall be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars.

Such coins, when to be a legal tender.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to procure bullion for the requisite coinage of the subdivisions of the dollar authorized by this act, the treasurer of the Mint shall, with the approval of the Director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund of the Mint. He shall charge himself with the gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coins of a nominal value exceeding the intrinsic value thereof, and shall be credited with the difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid for said bullion, and with the expense of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balances to his credit, or the profit of said coinage, shall be, from time to time, on a warrant of the Director of the Mint, transferred to the account of the Treasury of the United States.

Purchase of the silver bullion for such coinage.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That such coins shall be paid out at the Mint, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations, proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided, however*, That the amount coined into quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes, shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Such coins, how to be exchanged and paid out of Mint.

Amount of coinage regulated.

No private deposits for said coins to be received.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no deposits for coinage into the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime, shall hereafter be received, other than those made by the treasurer of the Mint, as herein authorized, and upon account of the United States.

Depositors may have their gold and silver cast into ingots or bars.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, at the option of the depositor, gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating its weight and fineness; but no piece, of either gold or silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but, in [all] cases, whether the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals, of one half of one per centum; the money arising from this charge of one half per centum shall be charged to the treasurer of the Mint, and from time to time, on warrant of the Director of the Mint, shall be transferred into the Treasury of the United States: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this section shall be considered as applying to the half dollar, the quarter dollar, the dime, and half dime.

Charge of half per cent. to the depositor in all cases.

This section not to apply to said silver coins.

Gold coins of ... established.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the Mint of the United States, and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law, and conformably in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of three dollars, or units, and all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be applied to the coin herein authorized, so far as the same may be applicable; but the devices and shape of the three dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Provisions of act 1849, ch. 109, made applicable to said coin.

To take effect June 2, 1853. 1853, ch. 96, sec. 7

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

Approved, February 21, 1853.

Mar. 3, 1853.

CHAP. XCVI.—*An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.*

* * * * * *

Charge for casting silver into disks, bars, or ingots.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That when gold or silver shall be cast into bars or ingots or formed into disks at the Mint of the United States, or any of the branches thereof, or at any assay office of the United States, the charge for refining, casting, or forming said bars, ingots, or disks shall be equal to, but not exceed, the actual cost

of the operation, including labor, wastage, use of machinery, materials, etc., to be regulated from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to regulate the size and devices of the new silver coin, authorized by an act entitled "An act amendatory of existing laws relative to the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime," passed at the present session; and that, to procure such devices, as also the models, moulds, and matrices or original dies for the coins, disks, or ingots authorized by said act, the Director of the Mint is empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily for that purpose the services of one or more artists, distinguished in their respective departments, who shall be paid for such services from the contingent appropriation for the Mint: And that hereafter the three cent coin now authorized by law shall be made of the weight of three fiftieths of the weight of the half dollar, as provided in said act, and of the same standard of fineness. And the said act, entitled "An act amendatory of existing laws relative to the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime," shall take effect and be in full force from and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, any thing therein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Size and devices of the silver coins authorized by act of 1853, ch. 79.

Additional officers in the mint.

Weight of the 3-cent coin.

Act of 1853, ch. 79, to take effect Apr. 2, 1853.

Approved, March 3, 1853.

CHAP. XCVII.—*An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.*

Mar. 3, 1853.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, namely:

* * * * * *

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to other available funds, forty-one thousand five hundred dollars; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the Mint to cause to be paid annually into the Treasury of the United States the profits of the Mint, and to present a quarterly account of the expenditures of the Mint to the Secretary of the Treasury;

Profits to be paid and account rendered.

* * * * * *

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when private establishments shall be made to refine gold bullion, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he shall deem them capable of executing such work, is hereby authorized and required to limit the amount thereof, which shall be refined in the

Refining of gold in private establishments.

Mint at Philadelphia, from quarter to quarter, and to reduce the same progressively as such establishments shall be expended [extended?] or multiplied, so as eventually, and as soon as may be, to exclude refining from the Mint, and to require that every deposit of gold bullion made therein for coinage shall be adapted to said purpose, without need of refining: *Provided*, That no advances in coin shall be made upon bullion after this regulation shall be carried into effect, except upon bullion refined as herein prescribed.

Proviso.

* * * * * *

Assay office to be established in New York.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish in the city of New York an office for the receipt and for the melting, refining, parting, and assaying of gold and silver bullion and foreign coin, and for casting the same into bars, ingots, or disks. The assistant treasurer of the United States in New York shall be treasurer of the said assay office, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the approbation and consent of the President of the United States, appoint such other officers and clerks, and authorize the employment of such assistants, workmen, and servants as shall be necessary for the proper conduct and management of the said office and of the business pertaining thereto, at such compensation as shall be approved by the President: *Provided*, That the same shall not exceed that allowed for corresponding services under existing laws relating to the Mint of the United States and its branches.

Treasurer.

Officers and assistants.

Proviso.

Receipt to be given for bullion.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners of any gold or silver bullion, in dust or otherwise, or of any foreign coin, shall be entitled to deposite the same in the said office, and the treasurer thereof shall give a receipt, stating the weight and description thereof, in the manner and under the regulation that are or may be provided in like cases or deposits at the Mint of the United States with the treasurer thereof. And such bullion shall, without delay, be melted, parted, refined, and assayed, and the net value thereof, and of all foreign coins deposited in said office, shall be ascertained; and the treasurer shall thereupon forthwith issue his certificate of the net value thereof, payable in coins of the same metal as that deposited, either at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States, in New York, or at the Mint of the United States, at the option of the depositor, to be expressed in the certificate, which certificates shall be receivable at any time within sixty days from the date thereof in payment of all debts due to the United States at the port of New York for the full sum therein certified. All gold or silver bullion and foreign coin deposited, melted, parted, refined, or assayed, as aforesaid, shall, at the option of the depositor, be cast in the said office into bars, ingots, or disks, either of pure metal or of standard fineness, (as the owner may prefer,) with a stamp thereon of such form

Certificate of value of deposit, when receivable for public dues.

In what form to be cast.

and device as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, accurately designating its weight and fineness: *Provided*, That no ingot, bar, or disk shall be cast of less weight than five ounces, unless the same be of standard fineness, and of either one, two, or three ounces in weight. And all gold or silver bullion and foreign coin intended by the depositor to be converted into the coins of the United States, shall, as soon as assayed and its net value certified as above provided, be transferred to the Mint of the United States, under such directions as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the contingent fund of the Mint, and shall there be coined. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approval of the President of the United States, to make the necessary regulations for the adjustment of the accounts between the respective officers, upon the transfer of any bullion or coin between the assay office, the Mint, and assistant treasurer in New York.

Proviso.

After assay the metal to be transferred to the Mint and coined.

Accounts.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the operations of melting, parting, refining, and assaying in the said office shall be under the general directions of the Director of the Mint, in subordination to the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations and to order such tests as shall be requisite to insure faithfulness, accuracy, and uniformity in the operations of the said office.

Regulations of operations.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws of the United States for the government of the Mint and its officers in relation to the receipt, payment, custody of deposits, and settlement of accounts, the duties and responsibilities of officers and others employed therein, the oath to be taken and the bond and sureties to be given by them (as far as the same may be applicable) shall extend to the assay office hereby established, and to its officers, assistants, clerks, workmen, and others employed therein.

Laws respecting the Mint to apply to said assay office.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the same charges shall be made and demanded at the said assay office for refining, parting, casting into bars, ingots, or disks, and for alloy, as are, or shall be made and demanded at the Mint; and no other charges shall be made to depositors than by law are authorized to be made at the Mint; and the amount received from the charges hereby authorized shall be accounted for and appropriated for defraying the contingent expenses of the said office.

Charges for assaying, &c.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to procure, by rent, lease, or otherwise, a building or apartments in the city of New York suitable for the operations of said office, unless he shall be of opinion that suitable apartments in the custom-house in that city may be assigned for this purpose. And he is also hereby authorized and directed to procure the necessary machinery and implements for the carrying on the operations and business of the said office.

Buildings for said assay office.

Approved, March 3, 1853.

Feb. 21, 1857. CHAP. LVI.—*An act relating to foreign coins and to the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States.*

How much Spanish and Mexican coins are to be received for by United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, shall be receivable at the Treasury of the United States, and its several offices, and at the several post-offices and land-offices, at the rates of valuation following,—that is to say, the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at ten cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half real, at five cents.

Said coins to be recoined.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said coins, when so received, shall not again be paid out, or put in circulation, but shall be recoined at the Mint. And it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary and proper, to secure their transmission to the Mint for recoinage, and the return or distribution of the proceeds thereof, when deemed expedient, and to prescribe such forms of account as may be appropriate and applicable to the circumstances: *Provided*, That the expenses incident to such transmission or distribution, and of recoinage, shall be charged against the account of silver profit and loss, and the net profits, if any, shall be paid from time to time into the Treasury of the United States.

Former acts making foreign coins a currency or legal tender repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold or silver coins, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment for debts, are hereby repealed; but it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to cause assays to be made, from time to time, of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value, and to embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof.

Assays of foreign coins to be made, and annually reported.

Weight and composition of cents.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the Mint shall be seventy-two grains, or three twentieths of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains in each piece; and said cent shall be composed of eighty-eight per centum of copper and twelve per centum of nickel, of such shape and device as may be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the coinage of the half cent shall cease.

Purchase of bullion therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of the Mint, under the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, from time to time, purchase from the bullion fund of the Mint the materials necessary for the coinage of such cent piece, and transfer the same to the proper operative officers of the Mint to be manufactured and

returned in coin. And the laws in force relating to the Mint and the coinage of the precious metals, and in regard to the sale and distribution of the copper coins, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein provided for: *Provided*, That the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of this act, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States.

Former laws extended to such cents.

Profits.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to pay out the said cent at the Mint in exchange for any of the gold and silver coins of the United States, and also in exchange for the former copper coins issued: and it shall be lawful to transmit parcels of the said cents, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for exchange as aforesaid. And it shall also be lawful for the space of two years from the passage of this act and no longer, to pay out at the Mint the cents aforesaid for the fractional parts of the dollar hereinbefore named, at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve-and-a-half, and six-and-a-quarter cents, respectively.

Such cents may be paid out and transmitted, &c.

To be paid out for certain coins at old rate for two years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the Director of the Mint shall make his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, up to the thirtieth of June in each year, so that the same may appear in his annual report to Congress on the finances.

Annual report of Director of the Mint to be made up to June 30.

Approved, February 21, 1857.

CHAP. LXVI.—*An act in amendment of an act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States," approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.*

April 22, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint of the United States shall be forty-eight grains, or one-tenth of one ounce troy; and said cent shall be composed of ninety-five per centum of copper, and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint; and there shall be, from time to time, struck and coined at the mint a two-cent piece, of the same composition, the standard weight of which shall be ninety-six grains, or one-fifth of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece of said cent and two-cent coins; and the shape, mottoes, and devices of said coins shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the laws now in force relating to the coinage of cents and providing for the purchase of

Standard weight, &c., of mint.

Act Feb. 12, 1873, section 16.

Two-cent pieces to be coined.

Shape, devices, &c.

material and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and the same are hereby, extended to the coinage herein provided for.

Present laws extended thereto. Revised Statutes, 5462.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws now in force relating to the coins of the United States and the striking and coining the same shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose.

Director of Mint to secure conformity of alloy in such coins.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Director of the Mint shall prescribe suitable regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in the said coins; and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time by the assayer of the mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the Director.

Such coins to be legal tender and for what sums. Repealed. Act Feb. 12, 1873, sec. 6.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said coins shall be a legal tender in any payment, the one-cent coin to the amount of ten cents, and the two-cent coin to the amount of twenty cents; and it shall be lawful to pay out said coins in exchange for the lawful currency of the United States, (except cents or half cents issued under former acts of Congress,) in suitable sums, by the treasurer of the mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the expenses incident to such exchange, distribution, and transmission may be paid out of the profits of said coinage; and the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States.

Penalty for making coins intended to be passed as cents, &c. Revised Statutes, 5462.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever, in metal or its compounds, intended to pass or be passed as money for a one-cent piece or a two-cent piece, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

June 8, 1864.

CHAP. CXIV.—*An act to punish and prevent the counterfeiting of coin of the United States.*

Penalty for counterfeiting coin of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, except as now authorized by law, shall hereafter make, or caused to be made, or shall utter or pass, or attempt to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver,

or other metals or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Approved, June 8, 1864.

CHAP. C.—*An act to authorize the coinage of three-cent pieces, and for other purposes.* Mar. 3, 1865.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the Mint of the United States a three-cent piece, composed of copper and nickel in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, the standard weight of which shall be thirty grains, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece, and the shape, mottoes, and devices of said coin shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. And the laws now in force relating to the coinage of cents, and providing for the purchase of material and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the Mint, and of the Secretary of the Treasury be, and the same are hereby, extended to the coinage herein provided for.

A 3 cent piece to be coined.

Composition, weight, shape, device, &c.

Laws applicable.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws now in force, relating to the coins of the United States, and the striking and coinage of the same, shall so far as applicable be extended to the coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose. And the Director of the Mint shall prescribe suitable regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in the said coin, and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time, by the assayer of the Mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the Director.

Laws relating to coins and coinage extended to this coin, &c.

Director of Mint to make regulations.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said coin shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of sixty cents. And it shall be lawful to pay out said coins in exchange for the lawful currency of the United States, (except cents or half-cents or two-cent pieces issued under former acts of Congress,) in suitable sums by the Treasurer of the Mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and under general regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. And under the like regulations the same may be exchanged in suitable

To be legal tender for 60 cents.

The 3-cent coin may be paid out in exchange for lawful currency, except, &c.

Act of Apr. 2, 1792.

Act of Feb. 12, 1873, sec. 16.

sums for any lawful currency of the United States; and the expenses incident to such exchange, distribution, and transmission, may be paid out of the profits of said coinage, and the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of the act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins, and the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act, no issues of fractional notes of the United States shall be of a less denomination, than five cents, and all such issues of a less denomination, at that time outstanding, shall, when paid into the Treasury or any designated depositary of the United States, or redeemed or exchanged as now provided by law, be retained and cancelled.

Expenses, how paid.

No fractional note to be issued under 5 cents.

Knowingly making or passing any coin, token, &c., for coin authorized by this act, how punished.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall knowingly make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or *past* [passed], any coin, card, token, or device, whatsoever, in metal or its compounds, intended to pass or be passed as money, for the coin authorized by this act, or for coin of equal value, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

"In God we trust," may be placed on coins hereafter issued.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the devices and legends upon the gold, silver, and other coins of the United States, it shall be lawful for the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the motto "In God we trust" to be placed upon such coins hereafter to be issued as shall admit of such legend thereon.

One-cent and 2-cent coins to be a legal tender only for 4 cents.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the one and two cent coins of the United States shall not be a legal tender for any payment exceeding four cents in amount; and so much of the laws of the United States heretofore enacted as are in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

May 16, 1866.

CHAP. LXXXI.—*An act to authorize the coinage of five-cent pieces.*

Five-cent pieces to be coined of copper and nickel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, so soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the Mint of the United States a five-cent piece composed of copper and nickel, in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, the standard weight of which shall be seventy-seven and sixteen hundredths grains, with no greater deviation than two

Weight, shape, devices, &c.

grains to each piece; and the shape, mottoes and devices of said coin shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the laws now in force relating to the coinage of cents, and providing for the purchase of material, and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the coinage herein provided for.

Laws relating to coinage of cents, &c., to apply to this coinage.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws now in force relating to the coins of the United States, and the striking and coinage of the same, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose. And the Director of the Mint shall prescribe suitable regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in the said coin, and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time by the assayer of the Mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the Director.

Laws relating to coins extended to this act so far as applicable.

Regulations as to alloy.

Report.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said coin shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar. And it shall be lawful to pay out such coins in exchange for the lawful currency in the United States, (except cents, or half cents, or two-cent pieces, issued under former acts of Congress,) in suitable sums, by the treasurer of the Mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and under general regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. And under the like regulations the same may be exchanged in suitable sums for any lawful currency of the United States, and the expenses incident to such exchange, distribution, and transmission may be paid out of the profits of said coinage; and the net profits of said coinage, as ascertained in the manner prescribed in the second section of the act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act no issues of fractional notes of the United States shall be of a less denomination than ten cents; and all such issues at that time outstanding shall, when paid into the Treasury or any designated depository of the United States, or redeemed or exchanged as now provided by law, be retained and cancelled.

To be legal tender to amount of $1.

To be paid in exchange for currency.

Act of Apr. 2, 1792.

No fractional currency of less than 10 cents to be issued, and old issues to be canceled.

Revised Statutes, 3578.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons not lawfully authorized shall knowingly make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, or aid in the making, issuing, or passing of any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever, in metal or its compound, intended to pass or be passed as money for the coin authorized by

Unauthorized making, &c., of such coins punished.

this act, or for coin of equal value, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

May be redeemed in sums of not less than $100.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers of the United States to redeem in national currency, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the coin herein authorized to be issued when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars.

Approved, May 16, 1866.

Mar. 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXIV.—*An act to provide for the redemption of copper and other token coins.*

All copper and base-metal coinage to be redeemed in sums of not less than $20.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to redeem in lawful money, under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, all copper, bronze, copper-nickel, and base-metal coinage of every kind heretofore authorized by law, when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars; and whenever under this authority these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to discontinue or diminish the manufacture and issue of such coinage until otherwise ordered by him.

Such coinage may be discontinued when, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

Feb. 12, 1873.

CHAP. CXXXI.—*An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay-offices, and coinage of the United States.*

Mint established as a Bureau and includes what.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Mint of the United States is hereby established as a Bureau of the Treasury Department, embracing in its organization and under its control all mints for the manufacture of coin, and all assay-offices for the stamping of bars, which are now, or which may be hereafter, authorized by law. The chief officer of the said Bureau shall be denominated the Director of the Mint, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate.

All former acts repealed, sec. 37.

Director; appointment, and term of office;

powers;

SEC. 2. That the Director of the Mint shall have the general supervision of all mints and assay-offices, and shall

make an annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury of their operations, at the close of each fiscal year, and from time to time such additional reports, setting forth the operations and condition of such institutions, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, and shall lay before him the annual estimates for their support. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint the number of clerks, classified according to law, necessary to discharge the duties of said Bureau.

reports;

annual estimates.

Clerks, number and appointment.

SEC. 3. That the officers of each mint shall be a superintendent, an assayer, a melter and refiner, and a coiner, and, for the mint at Philadelphia, an engraver, all to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Officers of each mint, and their appointment. Revised Statutes, 3496.

SEC. 4. That the superintendent of each mint shall have the control thereof, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed therein, and the supervision of the business thereof, subject to the approval of the Director of the Mint, to whom he shall make reports at such times and according to such forms as the Director of the Mint may prescribe, which shall exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads, the deposits of bullion, the amount of gold, silver, and minor coinage, and the amount of unparted, standard, and refined bars issued, and such other statistics and information as may be required. The superintendent of each mint shall also receive and safely keep, until legally withdrawn, all moneys or bullion which shall be for the use or the expenses of the mint. He shall receive all bullion brought to the mint for assay or coinage; shall be the keeper of all bullion or coin in the mint, except while the same is legally in the hands of other officers; and shall deliver all coins struck at the mint to the persons to whom they shall be legally payable. From the report of the assayer and the weight of the bullion, he shall compute the value of each deposit, and also the amount of the charges or deductions, if any, of all which he shall give a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he shall also give at the same time, under his hand, a certificate of the net amount of the deposit, to be paid in coins or bars of the same species of bullion as that deposited, the correctness of which certificate shall be verified by the assayer, who shall countersign the same; and in all cases of transfer of coin or bullion, he shall give and receive vouchers, stating the amount and character of such coin or bullion. He shall keep and render, quarter-yearly, to the Director of the Mint, for the purpose of adjustment, according to such forms as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, regular and faithful accounts of his transactions with the other officers of the mint and the depositors; and shall also render to him a monthly statement of the ordinary expenses of the mint or assay-office under his charge. He shall also appoint all assistants, clerks, (one of whom shall be designated "chief clerk",) and workmen employed under his superintendence; but no person shall be appointed to employment in the offices

Superintendent of mint, and powers; Revised Statutes, 3508.

reports, their form and contents.

Moneys or bullion. Revised Statutes, 3506.

Coin.

Deposits.

Certificate of deposit, to be countersigned by assayer.

Transfers of coin, &c.

Quarterly accounts to Director, &c.

Assistants, clerks, &c.

Clerks, &c., in office of assayer, &c.

of the assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, or engraver, except on the recommendation and nomination in writing of those officers, respectively; and he shall forthwith report to the Director of the Mint the names of all persons appointed by him, the duties to be performed, the rate of compensation, the appropriation from which compensation is to be made, and the grounds of the appointment; and if the Director of the Mint shall disapprove the same, the appointment shall be vacated.

Appointments to be reported to Director and approved by him.

Assayer's duties. Revised Statutes, 3507.

SEC. 5. That the assayer shall assay all metals and bullion, whenever such assays are required in the operations of the mint; he shall also make assays of coin or samples of bullion whenever required by the superintendent.

Melter and refiner. Revised Statutes, 3508.

SEC. 6. That the melter and refiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form ingots of standard silver or gold, and alloys for minor coinage, suitable for the coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose; and shall also execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form bars conformable in all respects to the law, from the gold and silver bullion delivered to him for that purpose. He shall keep a careful record of all transactions with the superintendent, noting the weight and character of the bullion; and shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him until the same is returned to the superintendent and the proper vouchers obtained.

Coiner.

SEC. 7. That the coiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form coins, conformable in all respects to the law, from the standard gold and silver ingots, and alloys for minor coinage, legally delivered to him for that purpose; and shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him, until the same is returned to the superintendent and the proper vouchers obtained.

Engraver.

SEC. 8. That the engraver shall prepare from the original dies already authorized all the working-dies required for use in the coinage of the several mints, and, when new coins or devices are authorized, shall, if required by the Director of the Mint, prepare the devices, models, molds, and matrices, or original dies, for the same; but the Director of the Mint shall nevertheless have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily for this purpose the services of one or more artists distinguished in their respective departments of art, who shall be paid for such service from the contingent appropriation for the mint at Philadelphia.

New coins or devices. Revised Statutes, 3510.

If any officer is absent, &c.; Revised Statutes, 3502.

SEC. 9. That whenever any officer of a mint or assay-office shall be temporarily absent, on account of sickness or any other cause, it shall be lawful for the superintendent, with the consent of said officer, to appoint some person attached to the mint to act in the place of such officer during his absence; but all such appointments shall be forthwith reported to the Director of the Mint for his approval; and in all cases whatsoever the principal shall be responsible for the acts of his representative. In case of the temporary absence of the superintendent, the chief clerk shall act in

superintendent;

his place; and in case of the temporary absence of the Director of the Mint, the Secretary of the Treasury may designate some one to act his place. Director.

SEC. 10. That every officer, assistant, and clerk of the Mint, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United State, or judge of the superior court, or of some court of record of any State, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof, in addition to other official oaths prescribed by law; which oaths, duly certified, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasuay; and the superintendent of each mint may require such oath or affirmation from any of the employees of the mint. Oath of officers, assistants, clerks, and employés. Revised Statutes, 3500.

SEC. 11. That the superintendent, the assayer, the melter and refiner, and the coiner of each mint, before entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of not less than ten nor more than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office. Similar bonds may be required of the assistants and clerks, in such sums as the superintendent shall determine, with the approbation of the Director of the Mint; but the same shall not be construed to relieve the superintendent or other officers from liability to the United States for acts, omissions, or negligence of their subordinates or employees: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, increase the bonds of the superintendent. Bond of superintendent and others; Revised Statutes, 3501 of assistants and clerks; increase thereof.

SEC. 12. That there shall be allowed to the Director of the Mint an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars, and actual necessary travelling expenses in visiting the different mints and assay-offices, for which vouchers shall be rendered; to the superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, each four thousand five hundred dollars; to the assayers, melters and refiners, and coiners of said mints, each three thousand dollars; to the engraver of the mint at Philadelphia, three thousand dollars; to the superintendent of the mint at Carson City, three thousand dollars; and to the assayer, to the melter and refiner, and to the coiner of the mint at Carson City, each two thousand five hundred dollars; to the assistants and clerks such annual salary shall be allowed as the Director of the Mint may determine, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and to the workmen shall be allowed such wages, to be determined by the superintendent, as may be customary and reasonable according to their respective stations and occupations, and approved by the Director of the Mint; and the salaries provided for in this section, and the wages of the workmen permanently engaged, shall be payable in monthly instalments. Salary of Director; Revised Statutes, 3498. superintendents; assayers, &c.; assistants, clerks and workmen; payable monthly.

SEC. 13. That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall Standard of gold and silver coins. Revised Statutes, 3514.

Alloy. be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper, or of copper and silver; but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy.

Gold coins; See act Apr. 2, 1792. Act June 28, 1834. Act Jan. 18, 1837. Act. Feb. 21. 1853. Revised Statutes, 3511. SEC. 14. That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenth grains, shall be the unit of value; a quarter-eagle, or two-and-a-half dollar piece; a three-dollar piece; a half-eagle, or five-dollar piece; an eagle, or ten-doller piece; and a double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece.

standard weight; Act Mar. 3, 1849. And the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be twenty-five and eight-tenths grains; of the quarter-eagle, or two-and-a-half dollar piece, sixty-four and a-half grains; of the three-dollar piece, seventy-seven and four-tenths grains; of the half-eagle, or five-dollar piece, one hundred and twenty-nine grains; of the eagle, or ten dollar piece, two hundred and fifty-eight grains; of the double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, five hundred and sixteen grains; which coins shall be

to be legal tender; a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided in this act for the single piece, and when reduced in weight, below said standard and tolerance, shall be a legal

reduction in weight by natural abrasion; Revised Statutes, 3505. tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight; and any gold coin of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by its date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by

where to be received. the United States Treasury and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent

Revised Statutes, 3512. abrasion or other practices; and any gold coins in the Treasury of the United States reduced in weight below this limit of abrasion shall be recoined.

Silver coins; Revised Statutes, 3513. SEC. 15. That the silver coins of the United States shall be a trade-dollar, a half-dollar, or fifty-cent piece, a quarter dollar, or twenty-five-cent piece, a dime, or ten-cent piece;

weight; and the weight of the trade-dollar shall be four hundred and twenty grains troy; the weight of the half-dollar shall be twelve grams (grammes) and one-half of a gram,

to be legal tender. (gramme;) the quarter-dollar and the dime shall be, respectively, one-half and one-fifth of the weight of said half dollar; and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

Minor coins, and their alloy; Revised Statutes, 3515. SEC. 16. That the minor coins of the United States shall be a five-cent piece, a three-cent piece, and a one-cent piece, and the alloy for the five and three-cent pieces shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel, and the alloy of the one-cent piece shall be ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint. The weight of the

weight; piece of five cents shall be seventy-seven and sixteen hun-

dredths grains, troy; of the three-cent piece, thirty grains; and of the one-cent piece, forty-eight grains; which coins shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment. to be legal tender

SEC. 17. That no coins, either of gold, silver, or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the mint other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights herein set forth. No coins, except, &c.

SEC. 18. That upon the coins of the United States there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the gold dollar and three-dollar piece, the dime, five, three, and one cent piece the figure of the eagle shall be omitted; and on the reverse of the silver trade-dollar the weight and the fineness of the coin shall be inscribed; and the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may cause the motto "In God we trust" to be inscribed upon such coins as shall admit of such motto; and any one of the foregoing inscriptions may be on the rim of the gold and silver coins. Devices and legends upon coins. Revised Statutes, 3517. Inscriptions.

SEC. 19. That at the option of the owner, gold or silver may be cast into bars of fine metal, or of standard fineness, or unparted, as he may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating the weight and fineness, and with such devices impressed thereon as may be deemed expedient to prevent fraudulent imitation, and no such bars shall be issued of a less weight than five ounces. Bars of gold or silver; Revised Statutes, 3518. stamp and devices; limit to weight.

SEC. 20. That any owner of gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into coin or bars for his benefit; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint; and when gold and silver are combined, if either metal be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for its value. Deposits of gold bullion for coinage; Revised Statutes, 3519.

SEC. 21. That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of four hundred and twenty grains, troy, designated in this act as trade-dollars, and no deposit of silver for other coinage shall be received; but silver bullion contained in gold deposits, and separated therefrom, may be paid for in silver coin, at such valuation as may be, from time to time, established by the Director of the Mint. of silver bullion. Revised Statutes, 3520.

SEC. 22. That when bullion is deposited in any of the mints, it shall be weighed by the superintendent, and, when practicable, in the presence of the depositor, to whom a receipt shall be given, which shall state the description and weight of the bullion; but when the bullion is in such a Bullion to be weighed, when deposited, and receipt given; Revised Statutes, 3521.

state as to require melting, or the removal of base metals, before its value can be ascertained, the weight, after such operation, shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited. The fitness of the bullion to be received shall be determined by the assayer, and the mode of melting by the melter and refiner.

fitness and mode of melting, how determined.

Assay of bullion. Revised Statutes, 3522.

SEC. 23. That from every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage or bars, the superintendent shall deliver to the assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed, but all such bullion remaining from the operations of the assay shall be returned to the superintendent by the assayer.

Report of assayer. Revised Statutes, 3523.

SEC. 24. That the assayer shall report to the superintendent the quality or fineness of the bullion assayed by him, and such information as will enable him to compute the amount of the charges hereinafter provided for, to be made to the depositor.

Charges for converting bullion into coin, and preparation of bars; Revised Statutes, 3524.

SEC. 25. That the charge for converting standard gold bullion into coin shall be one-fifth of one per centum; and the charges for converting standard silver into trade-dollars, for melting and refining when bullion is below standard, for toughening when metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coinage, for copper used for alloy when the bullion is above standard, for separating the gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion, and for the preparation of bars, shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to equal but not to exceed, in their judgment, the actual average cost to each mint and assay-office of the material, labor, wastage, and use of machinery employed in each of the cases aforementioned.

not to exceed the actual average cost.

Assayer to verify certain calculations and countersign certificate. Revised Statutes, 3525.

SEC. 26. That the assayer shall verify all calculations made by the superintendent of the value of deposits, and, if satisfied of the correctness thereof, shall countersign the certificate required to be given by the superintendent to the depositor.

Purchase of bullion for silver coinage. Revised Statutes, 3526.

SEC. 27. That in order to procure bullion for the silver coinage authorized by this act, the superintendents, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase such bullion with the bullion fund.

Gain to be credited to silver profit fund, and paid into the Treasury.

The gain arising from the coinage of such silver bullion into coin of a nominal value exceeding the cost thereof shall be credited to a special fund denominated the silver-profit fund. This fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in the silver coinage, and with the expense of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balance to the credit of this fund shall be from time to time, and at least twice a year, paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Silver coins to be paid out where and for what. Revised Statutes, 3527.

SEC. 28. That silver coins other than the trade-dollar shall be paid out at the several mints, and at the assay-office in New York City, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of

the United States, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment of silver coins, at their nominal value, for silver parted from gold, as provided in this act, or for change less than one dollar in settlement for gold deposits: *Provided*, That for two years after the passage of this act, silver coins shall be paid at the mint in Philadelphia and the assay-office in New York City for silver bullion purchased for coinage, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Proviso.

Purchase of metal for the minor coinage; Revised Statutes, 3528.

SEC. 29. That for the purchase of metal for the minor coinage authorized by this act, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in lawful money of the United States shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, at which establishment only, until otherwise provided by law, such coinage shall be carried on. The superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase the metal required for such coinage by public advertisement, and the lowest and best bid shall be accepted, the fineness of the metals to be determined on the Mint assay. The gain arising from the coinage of such metals into coin of a nominal value, exceeding the cost thereof, shall be credited to the special fund denominated the minor-coinage profit fund; and this fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, and with the cost of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund, and any balance of profits accrued from minor coinage under former acts, shall be, from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the Treasury of the United States.

to be carried on only at Philadelphia.

Minor-coinage profit fund.

Minor coins where deliverable, &c.;

exchangeable for what;

Revised Statutes, 3529.

SEC. 30. That the minor coins authorized by this act may, at the discretion of the Director of the Mint, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the Mint, for transportation, and shall be exchangeable at par at the mint in Philadelphia, at the discretion of the superintendent, for any other coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel heretofore authorized by law; and it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States to redeem, in lawful money, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, all copper, bronze, and copper-nickel coins authorized by law when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars; and whenever, under this authority, these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to direct that such coinage shall cease until otherwise ordered by him.

redeemable in what sums.

Such coinage to cease when.

Melting and refining.

Revised Statutes, 3530.

SEC. 31. That parcels of bullion shall be, from time to time, transferred by the superintendent to the melter and refiner; a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the melter and refiner, and the bullion thus placed in the hands of the melter and refiner shall be subjected to the several processes which may be necessary to form it into ingots of the legal standard, and of a quality suitable for coinage.

Ingots for coinage;

to be assayed and certificate given;

Revised Statutes, 3531.

SEC. 32. That the ingots so prepared shall be assayed; and if they prove to be within the limits allowed for deviation from the standard, the assayer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereupon receipt for the same, and transfer them to the coiner.

not to be used if they differ from, &c., more than, &c.

Revised Statutes, 3533.

SEC. 33. That no ingots shall be used for coinage which differ from the legal standard more than the following proportions, namely: In gold ingots, one-thousandth; in silver ingots, three-thousandths; in minor-coinage alloys, twenty-five-thousandths, in the proportion of nickel.

Bars for payment of deposits, their fineness, &c.

Revised Statutes, 3534.

SEC. 34. That the melter and refiner shall prepare all bars required for the payment of deposits; but the fineness thereof shall be ascertained and stamped thereon by the assayer; and the melter and refiner shall deliver such bars to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same.

Ingots for coinage to be delivered to coiner.

Revised Statutes, 3532.

SEC. 35. That the superintendent shall, from time to time, deliver to the coiner ingots for the purpose of coinage; a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the coiner; and the ingots thus placed in the hands of the coiner shall be subjected to the several processes necessary to make from them coins in all respects conformable to law.

Deviations in weights of gold coins not to exceed, &c.;

Revised Statutes, 3535.

SEC. 36. That in adjusting the weights of the gold coins, the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the double-eagle and the eagle, one-half of a grain; in the half-eagle, the three-dollar piece, the quarter-eagle, and the one-dollar piece, one-fourth of a grain. And in weighing a number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one-hundredth of an ounce in five thousand dollars in double-eagles, eagles, half-eagles, or quarter-eagles, in one thousand three-dollar pieces, and in one thousand one-dollar pieces.

of silver coins;

Revised Statutes, 3536.

SEC. 37. That in adjusting the weight of the silver coins the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the dollar, the half and quarter dollar, and in the dime, one and one-half grains; and in weighing large numbers of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand dollars,

half-dollars, or quarter-dollars, and one-hundredth of an ounce in one thousand dimes.

Of minor coins. Revised Statutes, 3537.

SEC. 38. That in adjusting the weight of the minor coins provided by this act, there shall be no greater deviation allowed than three grains for the five-cent piece and two grains for the three and one cent pieces.

Coiner to deliver coins to superintendent; Revised Statutes, 3538.

SEC. 39. That the coiner shall, from time to time, as coins are prepared, deliver them to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same, and who shall keep a careful record of their kind, number, and actual weight; and in receiving coins it shall be the duty of the superintendent to ascertain, by the trial of a number of single pieces separately, whether the coins of that delivery are within the legal limits of the standard weight; and if his trials for this purpose shall not prove satisfactory, he shall cause all the coins of such delivery to be weighed separately, and such as are not of legal weight shall be defaced and delivered to the melter and refiner as standard bullion, to be again formed into ingots and recoined; or the whole delivery may, if more convenient, be remelted.

Coins to be tested, and if not satisfactory, &c.

Proceedings at each delivery of coins by the coiner to a superintendent. Revised Statutes, 3539.

SEC. 40. That at every delivery of coins made by the coiner to a superintendent, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, in the presence of the assayer, to take indiscriminately a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins, the number for gold coins being not less than one piece for each one thousand pieces or any fractional part of one thousand pieces delivered; and for silver coins one piece for each two thousand pieces or any fractional part of two thousand pieces delivered. The pieces so taken shall be carefully sealed up in an envelope, properly labeled, stating the date of the delivery, the number and denomination of the pieces inclosed, and the amount of the delivery from which they were taken. These sealed parcels containing the reserved pieces shall be deposited in a pyx, designated for the purpose at each mint, which shall be kept under the joint care of the superintendent and assayer, and be so secured that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other, and the reserved pieces in their sealed envelopes from the coinage of each mint shall be transmitted quarterly to the mint at Philadelphia. A record shall also be kept at the same time of the number and denomination of the pieces so taken for the annual trial of coins, and of the number and denomination of the pieces represented by them and so delivered, a copy of which record shall be transmitted quarterly to the Director of the Mint. Other pieces may, at any time, be taken for such tests as the Director of the Mint shall prescribe.

Clippings, &c., of bullion. Revised Statutes, 3540.

SEC. 41. That the coiner shall, from time to time, deliver to the superintendent the clippings and other portions of bullion remaining after the process of coining; and the superintendent shall receipt for the same and keep a careful record of their weight and character.

Coiner to be charged with what, and to be credited. Revised Statutes, 3541.

SEC. 42. That the superintendent shall debit the coiner with the amount in weight of standard metal of all the bullion placed in his hands, and credit him with the amount in weight of all the coins, clippings, and other bullion returned by him to the superintendent. Once at least in every year, and at such time as the Director of the Mint shall appoint, there shall be an accurate and full settlement of the accounts of the coiner, and the melter and refiner, at which time the said officers shall deliver up to the superintendent all the coins, clippings, and other bullion in their possession respectively, accompanied by statements of all the bullion delivered to them since the last annual settlement, and all the bullion returned by them during the same period, including the amount returned for the purpose of settlement.

Accounts of coiner and melter and refiner to be fully settled at least once in each year.

Superintendent to examine the accounts, &c., of the coiner and melter and refiner. Revised Statutes, 3542.

SEC. 43. That when all the coins, clippings and other bullion have been delivered to the superintendent, it shall be his duty to examine the accounts and statements rendered by the coiner and the melter and refiner, and the difference between the amount charged and credited to each officer shall be allowed as necessary wastage, if the superintendent shall be satisfied that there has been a bona-fide waste of the precious metals, and if the amount shall not exceed, in the case of the melter and refiner, one thousandth of the whole amount of gold, and one and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of silver delivered to him since the last annual settlement, and in the case of the coiner, one thousandth of the whole amount of silver, and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of gold that has been delivered to him by the superintendent; and all copper used in the alloy of gold and silver bullion shall be separately charged to the melter and refiner, and accounted for by him.

What amount allowable as necessary wastage.

Balance-sheet to be forwarded to the Director of the Mint. Revised Statutes, 3543.

SEC. 44. That it shall also be the duty of the superintendent to forward a correct statement of his balance-sheet, at the close of such settlement, to the Director of the Mint, who shall compare the total amount of gold and silver bullion and coin on hand with the total liabilities of the mint. At the same time a statement of the ordinary-expense account, and the moneys therein, shall also be made by the superintendent.

Expense account.

Payment of coins or bars to depositors. Revised Statutes, 3544.

SEC. 45. That when the coins or bars which are the equivalent to any deposit of bullion are ready for delivery, they shall be paid to the depositor, or his order, by the superintendent; and the payments shall be made, if demanded, in the order in which the bullion shall have been brought to the mint; but in cases where there is delay in manipulating a refractory deposit, or for any other unavoidable cause, the payment of subsequent deposits, the value of which is known, shall not be delayed thereby; and in the denominations of coin delivered, the superintendent shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, except when impracticable or inconvenient to do so.

Unparted bullion may be exchanged. Revised Statutes, 3546.

SEC. 46. That unparted bullion may be exchanged at any of the mints for fine bars, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the fine-

ness, weight, and value of the bullion received and given in exchange shall in all cases be determined by the mint assay. The charge to the depositor for refining or parting shall not exceed that allowed and deducted for the same operation in the exchange of unrefined for refined bullion.

Charge of parting.

Secretary of the Treasury to keep, &c., money or bullion to make speedy returns to depositors of bullion.

Revised Statutes, 3545.

SEC. 47. That for the purpose of enabling the mints and the assay-office in New York to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in the said mints and assay-office, when the state of the Treasury will admit thereof, such an amount of public money, or bullion procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, out of which those who bring bullion to the said mints and assay-office may be paid the value thereof, in coin or bars, as soon as practicable after the value has been ascertained; and on payment thereof being made, the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States; but the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw the fund, or any portion thereof.

Fund may be withdrawn.

Assay commissioners to test weight of coins annually;

Revised Statutes, 3547.

when and where;

SEC. 48. That to secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight, the judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the assayer of the assay-office at New York, and such other persons as the President shall, from time to time, designate, shall meet as assay-commissioners, at the mint in Philadelphia, to examine and test, in the presence of the Director of the Mint, the fineness and weight of the coins reserved by the several mints for this purpose, on the second Wednesday in February, annually, and may continue their meetings by adjournment, if necessary; if a majority of the commissioners shall fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, the Director of the Mint shall call a meeting of the commissioners at such other time as he may deem convenient; and if it shall appear by such examination and test that these coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory; but if any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight shall appear, this fact shall be certified to the President of the United States; and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide, the officer or officers implicated in the error shall be thenceforward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

if a majority not present.

Test to be reported as satisfactory, if, &c.

If test is not satisfactory, fact to be reported and officers in error to be disqualified.

Standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States.

Revised Statutes, 3548.

SEC. 49. That for the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States to the provisions of this act, the brass troy-pound weight procured by the minister of the United States at London, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the Mint, and now in the custody of the mint at Philadelphia, shall be the standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States, conformably to which the coinage thereof shall be regulated.

Standard weights of each mint and assay-office. Revised Statutes, 3549.

SEC. 50. That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure for each mint and assay office, to be kept safely thereat, a series of standard weights corresponding to the aforesaid troy pound, consisting of a one-pound weight and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds; and the troy weights ordinarily employed in the transactions of such mints and assay-offices shall be regulated according to the above standards at least once in every year, under the inspection of the superintendent and assayer; and the accuracy of those used at the mint at Philadelphia shall be tested annually, in the presence of the assay-commissioners, at the time of the annual examination and test of coins.

to be regulated and tested annually.

Obverse working-dies at each mint to be destroyed at, &c. Revised Statutes, 3550.

SEC. 51. That the obverse working-dies at each mint shall, at the end of each calendar year, be defaced and destroyed by the coiner in the presence of the superintendent and assayer.

Dies of a national character, and medals, where may be made. Proviso. Revised Statutes, 3551.

SEC. 52. That dies of a national character may be executed by the engraver, and national and other medals struck by the coiner of the mint at Philadelphia, under such regulations as the superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, may prescribe: *Provided*, That such work shall not interfere with the regular coinage operations, and that no private medal dies shall be prepared at said mint, or the machinery or apparatus thereof be used for that purpose.

Moneys from charges and deductions, &c., to be covered into the Treasury; Revised Statutes, 3552.

SEC. 53. That the moneys arising from all charges and deductions on and from gold and silver bullion and the manufacture of medals, and from all other sources, except as hereinbefore provided, shall, from time to time, be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and no part of such deductions or medal charges, or profit on silver or minor coinage, shall be expended in salaries or wages; but all expenditures of the mints and assay-offices, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid from appropriations made by law on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

no part for salaries, &c.

Expenditures to be paid from appropriations made, &c.

Officers of assay-office at New York and their appointment.

SEC. 54. That the officers of the United States assay-office at New York shall be a superintendent, an assayer, and a melter and refiner, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The business of said assay-office shall be in all respects similar to that of the mints, except that bars only, and not coin, shall be manufactured therein; and no metals shall be purchased for minor coinage. All bullion intended by the depositor to be converted into coins of the United States, and silver bullion purchased for coinage, when assayed, parted, and refined, and its net value certified, shall be transferred to the mint at Philadelphia, under such directions as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the expense of the contingent fund of the Mint, and shall be there coined, and the proceeds returned to the

Business of the assay-office. Revised Statutes, 3553.

Bullion.

assay-office. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the adjustment of the accounts upon such transfers between the respective offices. Adjustment of accounts.

SEC. 55. That the duties of the superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner of said office shall correspond to those of superintendents, assayers, and melters and refiners of mints; and all parts of this act relating to mints and their officers, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and others employed therein, the oath to be taken, and the bonds and sureties to be given by them, (as far as the same may be applicable,) shall extend to the assay-office at New York, and to its officers, assistants, clerks, workmen, and others employed therein. Duties, &c., of superintendent, &c., of each assay-office; Revised Statutes, 3555.

SEC. 56. That there shall be allowed to the officers of the assay-office at New York City the following salaries per annum: to the superintendent four thousand five hundred dollars; to the assayer, and to the melter and refiner, each, three thousand dollars; and the salaries of assistants and clerks, and wages to workmen, and their manner of appointment, shall be determined and regulated as herein directed in regard to mints. their salaries. Revised Statutes, 3556, 3557.

SEC. 57. That the business at the branch mint at Denver, while conducted as an assay-office, and of the assay-office at Boise City, Idaho, and all other assay-offices hereafter to be established, shall be confined to the receipt of gold and silver bullion, for melting and assaying, to be returned to depositors of the same, in bars, with the weight and fineness stamped thereon; and the officers of assay-offices, when their services are necessary, shall consist of an assayer, who shall have charge thereof, and a melter, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the assayer may employ as many clerks, workmen, and laborers, under the direction of the Director of the Mint, as may be provided for by law. The salaries of said officers shall not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to the assayer and melter, one thousand eight hundred dollars each to the clerks, and the workmen and laborers shall receive such wages as are customary according to their respective stations and occupations. Business of assay-offices at Denver, Boisé City, and elsewhere, to be limited to what. Revised Statutes, 3558, 3559, 3560. Officers of such assay-offices and their salaries;

SEC. 58. That each officer and clerk to be appointed at such assay-offices, before entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or of the Supreme Court, as prescribed by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two and each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint or of one of the judges of the supreme court of the State or Territory in which the same may be located, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their offices; and the said assayers shall discharge the duties of disbursing agents for the payment of the expenses of their respective assay-offices. their oath and bond. Assayers to be disbursing agents.

Director of the Mint to have the general direction of the assay-offices, subject, &c.; regulations, returns, and charges.

SEC. 59. That the general direction of the business of assay-offices of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations and to require such returns periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for melting, parting, assaying, and stamping bullion as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act.

Provisions relating to the mints to apply to assay-offices. Revised Statutes, 5457.

SEC. 60. That all the provisions of this act for the regulation of the mints of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offenses connected with the mints or coinage of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, in full force in relation to the assay-offices, as far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Penalty for counterfeiting, &c., any coin or bars, in similitude, &c.; Revised Statutes, 3562.

SEC. 61. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars, which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay-offices of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be made, current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or have in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

or knowingly having in possession or uttering, &c., such counterfeited, &c., coins or bars;

for counterfeiting, &c., minor coinage, or uttering such false coins; Revised Statutes, 5458.

SEC. 62. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any coin in the resemblance or similitude of any of the minor coinage which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the mints of the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or have in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporation, or any person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding three years.

for fraudulently impairing, &c., gold or silver current coins; Revised Statutes, 5459.

SEC. 63. That if any person shall fraudulently, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or which shall hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

for fraudulently debasing the gold or silver coins of the United States,

SEC. 64. That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at any of the mints of the United States shall be debased, or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained; or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to the several acts relative thereto; or if any of the weights used at any of the mints or assay-offices of the United States shall be defaced, increased, or diminished through the fault or connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mints or assay-offices, with a fraudulent intent; and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mints, or any medals, coins, or other moneys of said mints or assay-offices at any time committed to their charge, or of which they may have assumed the charge, every such officer or person who shall commit any or either of the said offenses shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

or defacing weights, &c.

Penalty for embezzling metals or coins, medals, &c.

When act to take effect.

SEC. 65. That this act shall take effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, when the offices of the treasurer of the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans shall be vacated, and the assistant treasurer at New York shall cease to perform the duties of treasurer of the assay-office. The other officers and employees of the mints and assay-offices now appointed shall continue to hold their respective offices, they having first given the necessary bonds, until further appointments may be required, the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia being styled and acting as superintendent thereof. The duties of the treasurers shall devolve as herein provided upon the superintendents, and said treasurers shall act only as assistant treasurers of the United States: *Provided*, That the salaries heretofore paid to the treasurers of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, acting as assistant treasurers, shall hereafter be paid to them as "assistant treasurers of the United States," and that the salary of the assistant treasurer at New York shall not be diminished by the vacation of his office as treasurer of the assay-office.

Office of treasurer at, &c., vacated.

Other officers, &c., to continue, give bonds, &c. Revised Statutes, 3497.

Superintendents to act as treasurers.

Treasurers to act only as assistant treasurers.

Salaries not diminished.

Names of the different mints and assay-offices. Revised Statutes, 3495.

SEC. 66. That the different mints and assay-offices authorized by this act shall be known as "the mint of the United States at Philadelphia," "the mint of the United States at San Francisco," "the mint of the United States at Carson," "the mint of the United States at Denver," "the United States assay-office at New York," and "the United States assay-office at Boise City, Idaho," "the United States assay-office at Charlotte, North Carolina;" and all unexpended appropriations heretofore authorized by law for the use of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, the branch-mint of the United States in California, the branch-mint of the United States at Denver, the United States assay-office in New York, the United States assay-office at Charlotte, North Carolina, and the United States assay-office at Boise City, Idaho, are hereby authorized to be transferred for the account and use of the institutions established and located respectively at the places designated by this act.

Unexpended appropriations.

This act to be known as coinage act, &c.

SEC. 67. That this act shall be known as the "Coinage act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three;" and all other acts and parts of acts pertaining to the mints, assay-offices, and coinage of the United States inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved; and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former act or acts of Congress relating to the subjects embraced in this act may be begun or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed; and all penal clauses and provisions in existing laws relating to the subjects embraced in this act shall be deemed applicable thereto: *And provided further*, That so much of the first section of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, as provides that until after the completion and occupation of the branch-mint building in San Francisco, it shall be lawful to exchange, at any mint or branch-mint of the United States, unrefined or unparted bullion, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it can be done with advantage to the Government, is hereby repealed.

Other acts, &c., repealed; such repeal not to affect, &c.

Repeal of part of 1870, ch. 296, sec. 1, vol. 16.

Approved, February 12, 1873.

Jan. 29, 1874.

CHAP. XIX.—*An act authorizing coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries.*

Execution of foreign coinage at United States mints.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States, for any foreign countries applying for the same, according to the legally prescribed stand-

ards and devices of such country, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the charge for the same shall be equal to the expense thereof, including labor, materials, and use of machinery, to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the manufacture of such coin shall not interfere with the required coinage of the United States.

Proviso.

Approved, January 29, 1874.

CHAP. 419.—*An act authorizing the transfer of gold mint bars from the bullion fund of the assay office New York to the Assistant Treasurer at New York.*

June 22, 1874.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, transfer to the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York from the bullion fund of the assay office at New York, refined gold bars bearing the United States stamp of fineness, weight and value, or bars from any melt of foreign gold coin or bullion of standard equal to or above that of the United States and may apply the same to the redemption of coin certificates or in exchange for gold coins at not less than par and not less than the market value subject to such regulations as he may prescribe.

Transfer of gold mint bars to assistant treasurer at New York.

May be applied to redemption of coin certificates, etc.

Approved, June 22, 1874.

CHAP. XV.—*An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments.*

Jan. 14, 1875.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined, at the mints of the United States, silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositaries and post-offices of the United States; and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

Issue of silver coins for the redemption of fractional currency authorized.

SEC. 2. That so much of section three thousand five hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed; and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

Repeal of authority to charge a percentage for conversion of bullion into coin.

Repeal of limitation of aggregate amount of circulating notes.

SEC. 3. That section five thousand one hundred and seventy-seven of the Revised Statutes, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations be, and is hereby, repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed. And whenever, and so often, as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred million of dollars, to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national-bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of three hundred million dollars of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the first day of January, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Repeal of provisions for withdrawal and redistribution.

United States notes in excess of $300,000,000 to be redeemed in a certain ratio to increase of national-bank circulation.

Redemption of United States notes in coin after January 1, 1879.

Appropriation.

Sale of bonds to provide means of redeeming United States notes.

Approved, January 14, 1875.

Mar. 3, 1875.

CHAP. CXLIII.—*An act authorizing the coinage of a twenty-cent piece of silver at the mints of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, from time to time, coined at the mints of the United States, conformably in all respects to the coinage act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, a silver coin of the denomination of twenty cents, and of the weight of five grams.

Twenty-cent silver coin.

1873, ch. 131, vol. 17, p. 424.

Revised Statutes, 3513. Repealed.

SEC. 2. That the twenty-cent piece shall be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment. Legal tender for what sums.

SEC. 3. That in adjusting the weight of the twenty-cent piece, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one and one-half grains; and in weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent and by the superintendent to the depositor the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand pieces. Deviation from standard weight.

SEC. 4. That all laws now in force in relation to the coins of the United States, and the coinage of the same, shall, as far as practicable, have full force and effect in relation to the coin hereby authorized whether the said laws are penal or otherwise, and whether they are for preventing counterfeiting or abasement, for protecting the currency, for regulating the process of coining and the preparation therefor, or for the security of the coin, or for any other purpose. Existing laws applicable to 20-cent coin.

Approved, March 3, 1875.

CHAP. LXIII.—*An act to provide for a deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency.* Apr. 17, 1876.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * *

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States, of the denomination of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value, in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption, or whenever it may be presented for redemption; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury Department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular subtreasuries and public depositories of the United States until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed. And the fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking-fund provided for by existing law, the interest to be computed thereon, as in the case of bonds redeemed under the act relating to the sinking-fund. Silver coins in redemption of fractional currency. Revised Statutes, 3513. Redeemed currency to be part of sinking fund.

Approved, April 17, 1876.

[No. 17.] *Joint resolution for the issue of silver coin.* July 22, 1876.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of the Silver coin to be issued in exchange for legal-tender notes.

same through the country, may issue the silver coin at any time in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, in exchange for an equal amount of legal-tender notes; and the notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a special fund separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury, and be reissued only upon the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States; and said fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking-fund, as provided in the act approved April seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Notes to be kept as a special fund.
Use of.

Trade-dollar not to be legal tender.

SEC. 2. That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

Coinage of, may be limited.

Revised Statutes, 3513.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of the fractional currency it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints, and issue through the Treasury and its several offices, such coin, to an amount, that, including the amount of subsidiary silver coin and of fractional currency outstanding, shall, in the aggregate, not exceed, at any time fifty million dollars.

Amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized.

Purchase of bullion.

SEC. 4. That the silver bullion required for the purposes of this resolution shall be purchased, from time to time, at market rate, by the Secretary of the Treasury, with any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this resolution when the market-rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of the coinage and issue, as herein provided, without loss to the Treasury; and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage: *Provided*, That the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Price limited.

Seigniorage to be accounted for.

Proviso.

Approved, July 22, 1876.

Jan. 16, 1877.

CHAP. XXIV.—*An act to amend section fifty-four hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to counterfeiting.*

Revised Statutes, 5457 amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-four hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Counterfeiting, etc., coin, etc.

Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids or assists in falsely making,

forging, or counterfeiting, any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay-offices of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be, current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money in the United States, or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeit, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons whatsoever, or has in his possession any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons whatsoever, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years. Penalty.

Approved, January 16, 1877.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.] *An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character.* Chap. 20—Feb. 28, 1878.

20 Stat. L., 25.
1 Supp. R. S., 152.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve and a half grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January eighteenth, eighteen hundred thirty-seven, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than two million dollars worth per month, nor more than four million dollars worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage: *Provided*, That the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed five million dollars: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in

Coinage of silver dollars.
Weight and fineness.
R. S., §§ 3009, 3473, 3474, 3513, 3586.
Legal tender.
Purchase of silver bullion.
Seigniorage to be paid into the Treasury.
Proviso.

silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section two hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes.

R. S., § 254.

The President of the United States to invite the countries composing the Latin Union and other European countries to a conference with the United States, to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, etc.

SEC. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so-called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bi-metallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals; such conference to be held at such place, in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months, as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executives of the Governments joining in the same, whenever the Governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same.

Commissioners, how appointed.

The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress.

Compensation.

Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State; and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Silver dollars may be deposited with Treasurer and assistant treasurers, in what sums.

SEC. 3. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued.

Issue of certificates of deposit.

Coin to be held for redemption of certificates.

Repeal.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SAM. J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. A. WHEELER,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
February 28, 1878.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character,"

with his objections thereto; the House of Representatives proceeded in pursuance of the Constitution to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: GEO. M. ADAMS,
Clerk.
By GREEN ADAMS,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
February 28, 1878.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the Unitad States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate with the message of the President returning the bill;

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAP. 79.—*An act to prohibit the coinage of the twenty cent piece of silver.* May 2, 1878.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from, and after the passage of this act, the coinage of the twenty cent piece of silver, by the Government of the United States be, and the same is hereby prohibited. And all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Silver 20-cent pieces, coinage of, prohibited.

CHAP. 170.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to constitute Superintendents of Mints or Assayers in Assay-offices, Assistant Treasurers of the United States.* June 8, 1878.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to constitute any superintendent of a mint or assayer of any assay-office, an assistant treasurer of the United States without additional compensation, to receive gold coin and bullion on deposit for the purposes provided for in section two hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes.

Approved, June 8, 1878.

Superintendents of mints and assayers may be constituted assistant treasurers.
For what purpose.

June 19, 1878. CHAP. 329.—*An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * *

Payments to depositors at mints, etc. And for the purpose of enabling the several mints and assay-offices of the United States to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, the provisions of section

R. S., 3545. thirty-five hundred and forty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall hereafter apply to the several

Use of coin certificates. mints and assay-offices of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use, as far as he may deem it proper and expedient, for payment to depositors of bullion at the several mints and assay-offices, coin certificates, representing coin in the Treasury, and issued under the provisions of section two hundred and

R. S., 254. fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States; all of said acts and duties to be performed under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of

Use of charges to pay expenses. the Treasury. And it shall be lawful to apply the moneys arising from charges collected from depositors at the several mints and assay-offices pursuant to law, to defraying the expenses thereof, including labor, material, wastage, and use of machinery; and only so much of the appropriations herein made for the mints and assay-offices respectively, shall be used for said mints and assay-offices as shall be necessary for the operations of the same, after the moneys arising from the charges aforesaid shall have been exhausted as herein provided. But in no event shall the expenditures of said mints and assay-offices exceed the amount of the specific appropriations herein made for same.

* * * * * * *

March 3, 1879. CHAP. 182.—*An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, namely:

* * * * * * *

Transportation of securities. Transportation of United States securities: For transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, sixty thousand dollars; and so much of the act "making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and for other purposes," approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, as authorizes the Secre-

tary of the Treasury to issue coin certificates in exchange for bullion deposited for coinage at mints and assay-offices other than those mentioned in section thirty-five hundred and forty-five of the Revised Statutes, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; said repeal to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year. Coin certificates. R. S., 3545.

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CHAP. 12.—*An Act to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money of the United States under certain circumstances, and to make such coins a legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars and for other purposes.* June 9, 1879.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the holder of any of the silver coins of the United States of smaller denomination than one dollar, may, on presentation of the same in sums of twenty dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the office of the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, receive therefor lawful money of the United States. Subsidiary coins.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States who may receive any coins under the provision of this act shall exchange the same in sums of twenty dollars, or any multiple thereof, for lawful money of the United States, on demand of any holder thereof. Redemption.

SEC. 3. That the present silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than one dollar shall hereafter be a legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars in full payment of all dues public and private. Legal tender.

SEC. 4. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Repeals.

CHAP. 95.—*An act to amend section thirty-five hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes so as to authorize a charge for melting or refining bullion when at or above standard.* March 1, 1881. 21 Stat. L., 374. 1 Supp. R. S., 319.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-five hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out of said section the words "for melting and refining when bullion is below standard," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "for melting or refining bullion." Charge for melting or refining bullion to be fixed by Director of Mint. R. S. §3524, 1875, Jan. 14, ch, 15, ante, p. 58.

Approved March 1, 1881.

May 26, 1882. CHAP. 190.—*An act to authorize the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars.*

Receipts of gold coin in exchange for gold bars.

R. S., sec. 3518.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendents of the coinage mints, and of the United States assay office at New York, are hereby authorized to receive United States gold coin from any holder thereof in sums not less than five thousand dollars, and to pay and deliver in exchange therefor gold bars in value equaling such coin so received.

August 7, 1882. CHAP. 433.—*An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes.*

Transportation of silver coin free of charge.

R. S., sec. 3527.

For the transportation of silver coins: That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transport, free of charge, silver coins when requested to do so: *Provided*, That an equal amount in coin or currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury by the applicant or applicants; and that there is hereby appropriated ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for that purpose, and that the same be available from and after the passage of this act.

* * * * * * *

August 4, 1886. CHAP. 902.—*An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.*

Silver certificates of one, two, and five dollars to be issued.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * * And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue silver-certificates in denominations of one, two, and five dollars, and the silver-certificates herein authorized shall be receivable, redeemable, and payable in like manner and for like purposes as is provided for silver-certificates by the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An act, to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," and denominations of one, two, and five dollars may be issued in lieu of silver-certificates of larger denominations in the Treasury or in exchange therefor upon presentation by the holders and to that extent said certificates of larger denominations shall be cancelled and destroyed.

* * * * * * *

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN: For transportation of silver coin, including fractional silver coin by registered mail or otherwise, forty thousand dollars; and in expending this sum the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transport from the Treasury or subtreasuries, free of charge, silver coin when requested to do so; *Provided*, That an equal amount in coin or currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury or such subtreasuries by the applicant or applicants. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress the cost arising under this appropriation. Transportation of silver coins free of charge. R. S., sec. 3527.

* * * * * * *

ACT OF FEBRUARY 19, 1887.

An act for the retirement and recoinage of the trade-dollar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for a period of six months after the passage of this act, United States trade-dollars, if not defaced, mutilated, or stamped, shall be received at the office of the Treasurer, or any assistant treasurer of the United States in exchange for a like amount, dollar for dollar, of standard silver dollars, or of subsidiary coins of the United States. Exchange of trade dollars for silver coins.

SEC. 2. That the trade-dollars received by, paid to, or deposited with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer or national depositary of the United States shall not be paid out or in any other manner issued, but, at the expense of the United States, shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and recoined into standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the trade dollars recoined under this act shall not be counted as part of the silver bullion required to be purchased and coined into standard dollars as required by the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. Retirement and recoinage of trade dollars.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws authorizing the coinage and issuance of United States trade-dollars are hereby repealed. Authority to coin trade dollars repealed.

Received by the President, February 19, 1887.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

March 2, 1889. CHAP. 411.—*An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes.*

Prohibiting the use of silver profit fund for transportation of silver dollars. R. S., sec. 3527.

"That hereafter it shall not be lawful to use any portion of the so-called "silver profit fund" or of the appropriation for "storage silver transportation" for the purpose of paying the expenses of the transportation of standard silver dollars from the mints or the sub-treasuries to the Treasury at Washington, District of Columbia.

* * * * * * *

July 14, 1890. CHAP. 708.—*An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes.*

26 Stat. L., 289. 1 Supp. R. S., 774.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

Silver bullion to be purchased.

the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of four million five hundred thousand ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five hundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than one dollar nor more than one thousand dollars, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Monthly aggregate.

Limit of price, etc.

Repeal of November 1, 1893. 28 Stat. L., 4. 2 Supp. R. S., 150.

Treasury notes to issue in payment of purchases.

Denominations, etc., of notes.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That the Treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued; but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes; and such Treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

Redemption of notes in coin. 2 Supp. R. S., 1119.

Reissue after redemption.

Volume of outstanding notes, limited.

Legal tender, except, etc.

Receivable for customs, etc.

Reissue after receipt.

Part of national-bank reserve.

Redemption in gold or silver coin, at discretion of Secretary of the Treasury.

Parity and ratio of gold and silver.

Monthly coinage of silver dollars from purchased bullion. Before and after July 1, 1891. Chap. 448. 30 Stat. L., 448. 2 Supp. R. S., 801.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

Seigniorage vol. 20, p. 25.

Purchases subject to existing law, etc., vol: 20, p. 25.

SEC. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

Ascertainment of value.

Vol. 20, sec. 1, p. 25, modified.

SEC. 5. That so much of the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than two million dollars, nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

Monthly purchase and coinage clause repealed.

Balances of national-bank deposits for the redemption of circulation to be covered into Treasury.

SEC. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasury of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the Treasurer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby, created, to be known as National bank notes: Redemption account, but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, requiring every National bank to keep in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to five percentum of its circulation to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes; and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest.

Treasurer to redeem certain notes from general cash.

Reimbursement to the Treasurer from "National-bank notes: Redemption account."

Not to apply to five per cent deposit for redemption of circulation, vol. 18, p. 123.

Monthly report of remaining balance of deposits.

Operation.

"SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage."

Approved, July 14, 1890.

Sept. 26, 1890. CHAP. 944.—*An act to amend section thirty-five hundred and ten of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to provide for new designs of authorized devices of United States coins.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-five hundred and ten of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3510. The engraver shall prepare from the original dies already authorized all the working-dies required for use in the coinage of the several mints, and, when new coins, emblems, devices, legends, or designs are authorized, R. S., sec. 3517. shall, if required by the Director of the Mint, prepare the devices, models, hubs, or original dies for the same. The Director of the Mint shall have power, with the approval New designs for coins authorized every 25 years. of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause new designs or models of authorized emblems or devices to be prepared and adopted in the same manner as when new coins or devices are authorized. But no change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub for the same coin: *Provided*, That no change be made in the diameter of any coin: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall prevent the adoption of new designs or models for devices or emblems already authorized for the standard silver dollar and the five-cent nickel piece as soon as practicable after the passage of this act. But the Director of the Mint shall Director authorized to employ artists. nevertheless have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily for this purpose the services of one or more artists, distinguished in their respective departments of art, who shall be paid for such service from the contingent appropriation for the mint at Philadelphia."

Sept. 26, 1890. CHAP. 945.—*An act to discontinue the coinage of the three-dollar and one-dollar gold pieces and three-cent nickel piece.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the coinage of the three-dollar gold piece, the one-dollar gold piece, and the three-cent nickel piece be, and the same is hereby, prohibited, and the pieces named shall not be struck or issued by the Mint of the United States.

SEC. 2. That as fast as the said coins shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States they shall be withdrawn from circulation and be recoined into other denominations of coins.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

CHAP. 127.—*An act further to prevent counterfeiting or manufacture of dies, tools, or other implements used in counterfeiting, and providing penalties therefor, and providing for the issue of search warrants in certain cases.* Feb. 10, 1891.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who, within the United States or any Territory thereof, makes any die, hub, or mold, either of steel or plaster, or any other substance whatsoever in likeness or similitude, as to the design or the inscription thereon, of any die, hub, or mold designated for the coinage or making of any of the genuine gold, silver, nickel, bronze, copper or other coins of the United States that have been or hereafter may be coined at the mints of the United States, or who willingly aids or assists in the making of any such die, hub, or mold, or any part thereof, or who causes or procures to be made any such die, hub or mold, or any part thereof, without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States or other proper officer, or who shall have in his possession any such die, hub, or mold with intent to fraudulently or unlawfully use the same, or who shall permit the same to be used for or in aid of the counterfeiting of any of these coins of the United States hereinbefore mentioned shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Making molds, hubs, dies, etc., in similitude of United States dies.

R. S., secs. 5457 to 5462.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. That every person who, within the United States or any Territory thereof, without lawful authority, makes, or willingly aids or assists in making, or causes or procures to be made, any die, hub, or mold, either of steel or plaster, or of any other substance whatsoever, in the likeness or similitude, as to the design or the inscription thereon, of any die, hub, or mold designed for the coining of the genuine coin of any foreign Government, or who conceals or shall have in possession any such die, hub, or mold hereinbefore mentioned, with intent to fraudulently, or unlawfully use the same for counterfeiting any foreign coin, or who knowingly suffers the same to be fraudulently used for the counterfeiting of any foreign coin shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Procuring the same to be made.

Penalty.

SEC. 3. That every person who makes, or who causes or procures to be made, or who brings into the United States from any foreign country, or who shall have in possession with intent to sell, give away, or in any other manner use the same, any business or professional card, notice, placard, token, device, print, or impression, or any other thing whatsoever, whether of metal or its compound or of any other substance whatsoever, in likeness or similitude, as to design, color, or the inscription thereon, of any of the coins of the United States or of any foreign Government, that have been or hereafter may be issued as money, either

Making or procuring anything in similitude of United States coins.

under the authority of the United States or under the authority of any foreign Government shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Counterfeits of United States obligations.

SEC. 4. That all counterfeits of any of the obligations or other securities of the United States or of any foreign Government, or counterfeits of any of the coins of the United States or of any foreign Government, and all material or apparatus fitted or intended to be used, or that shall have been used, in the making of any such counterfeit obligations or other securities or coins hereinbefore mentioned, that shall be found in the possession of any person without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer to have the same, shall be taken possession of by any authorized agent of the Treasury Department and forfeited to the United States, and disposed of in any manner the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Issue of search warrants in such cases.

SEC. 5. That the several judges of courts established under the laws of the United States and the commissioners of such courts may, upon proper oath or affirmation, within their respective jurisdictions, issue a search warrant authorizing any marshal of the United States, or any other person specially mentioned in such warrant, to enter any house, store, building, boat, or other place named in such warrant, in the daytime only, in which there shall appear probable cause for believing that the manufacture of counterfeit money, or the concealment of counterfeit money, or the manufacture or concealment of counterfeit obligations or coins of the United States, or of any foreign government, or the manufacture or concealment of dies, hubs, molds, plates, or other things fitted or intended to be used for the manufacture of counterfeit money, coins, or obligations of the United States or of any foreign government, or of any bank doing business under the authority of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, or of any bank doing business under the authority of any foreign government or of any political division of any foreign government, is being carried on or practiced, and there search for any counterfeit money, coins, dies, hubs, molds, plates, and other things, and for any such obligations, and if any such be found to seize and secure the same, and to make return thereof to the proper authority; and all such counterfeit money, coins, dies, hubs, molds, plates, and other things and all such counterfeit obligations so seized shall be forfeited to the United States.

Seizures.

Mar. 3, 1891.

CHAP. 541.—*An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.*

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Stats. at Large, vol. 26, p. 948.

SEC. 3. That an act to authorize the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars, approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be amended to read as follows:

"That the superintendents of the coinage mints and of the United States assay office at New York may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but not otherwise, receive United States gold coin from any holder thereof in sums of not less than five thousand dollars, and pay and deliver in exchange therefor gold bars in value equaling such coin so received: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may impose for such exchange a charge which, in his judgment, shall equal the cost of manufacturing the bars." Authorizing the issuance of gold bars in exchange for gold coin.

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CHAP. 542.—*An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other expenses.* Mar. 3, 1891.

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RECOINAGE OF SILVER COINS: For recoinage of the uncurrent fractional silver coins abraded below the limit of tolerance in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable, coin into standard silver dollars the trade-dollar bullion and trade dollars now in the Treasury, the expense thereof to be charged to the silver profit fund. Recoinage, silver coins. Proviso. Trade dollars, etc., into standard. Charges.

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CHAP. 380.—*An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes.* Aug. 5, 1892.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE: The President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint five commissioners to an international conference, to be held at a place to be hereafter designated, with a view to secure, internationally, a fixity of relative value between gold and silver, as money, by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free mintage at such ratio, and for compensation of said commissioners, and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of such conference, eighty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Monetary conference. See also act Feb. 28, 1878.

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Aug. 5, 1892.

CHAP. 381.—*An act to aid in carrying out the act of Congress approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exposition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois", and appropriating money therefor.*

Authorizing coinage of 5,000,000 souvenir half dollars for the World's Columbian Exposition.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of completing in a suitable manner the work of preparation for inaugurating the World's Columbian Exposition, authorized by the act of Congress approved April twenty-fifth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety, to be held at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, there shall be coined at the mints of the United States, silver half dollars of the legal weight and fineness, not to exceed five million pieces, to be known as the Columbian half dollar, struck in commemoration of the World's Columbian Exposition, the devices and designs upon which shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and said silver coins shall be manufactured from uncurrent subsidiary silver coins now in the Treasury, and all provisions of law relative to the coinage, legal-tender quality, and redemption of the present subsidiary silver coins shall be applicable to the coins issued under this act, and when so recoined there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury the said five millions of souvenir half dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay the same to the World's Columbian Exposition.

R. S., sec. 3513.

Mar. 3, 1893.

CHAP. 208.—*An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for other purposes.*

Authorizing coinage of 40,000 souvenir quarter dollars for the board of Lady Managers World's Columbian Exposition.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION: * * * and ten thousand dollars of the appropriation for the Board of Lady Managers shall be paid in souvenir coins of the denomination of twenty-five cents, and for that purpose there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver quarter dollars of the legal weight and fineness, not to exceed forty thousand pieces, the devices and designs upon which shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and said silver coins shall be manufactured from uncurrent subsidiary silver coins now in the Treasury; and all provisions of law relative to the coinage, legal-tender quality, and redemption of the present subsidiary silver coins shall be applicable to the coins herein authorized to be issued.

R. S., sec. 3543.

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CHAP. 8.—*An act to repeal a part of an act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury Notes thereon, and for other purposes."*

Nov. 1, 1893.

Discontinues purchases of silver bullion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of four million five hundred thousand ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five one hundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Declares policy of United States to be for gold and silver.

Parities between the two metals to be maintained.

CHAP. 349.—*An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.*

August 27, 1894.

28 Stat. L., 509.
2 Supp. R. S., 314.

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SEC. 25. That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this Act and thereafter quarterly on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year. And the values so proclaimed shall be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter for which the value is proclaimed, and the date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered the date of

Value of foreign coins. 1890, Oct. 1, ch. 1244, §52 (1 Supp. R. S., 869).

—to be estimated and proclaimed quarterly.

Invoices to be estimated from value proclaimed.

Reliquidation of entry, if proclaimed value erroneous.

exportation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may order the reliquidation of any entry at a different value, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to him showing that the value in United States currency of the foreign money specified in the invoice was, at the date of certification, at least ten per centum more or less than the value proclaimed during the quarter in which the consular certification occurred.

June 11, 1896.

CHAP. 420.—*An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes.*

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Minor coins, recoinage, etc.

RECOINAGE, REISSUE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF MINOR COINS: The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the United States mint at Philadelphia, for cleaning and reissue, any minor coins now in, or which may be hereafter received at, the subtreasury offices, in excess of the requirement for the current business of said offices; and the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the expense of transportation for such reissue. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to recoin any and all the uncurrent minor coins now in the Treasury.

Mar. 3, 1897.

CHAP. 376.—*An Act To provide for the representation of the United States by commissioners at any international monetary conference hereafter to be called, and to enable the President to otherwise promote an international agreement.*

International monetary conference.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever after March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more commissioners to such international conference; and for compensation of said commissioners, and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Appointment of commissioners authorized.

Compensation, etc.

Appropriation.

Call for conference.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, such international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon.

Special commissioner for diplomatic negotiations.

And he is further authorized, if in his judgment the purpose specified in the first section hereof can thus be better attained, to appoint one or more special commissioners or envoys to such of the nations of Europe as he may designate to seek by diplomatic negotiations an international agreement for the purpose specified in the first section hereof. And in case of such appointment so much of the appropriation herein made as shall be necessary shall be available for the proper expenses and compensation of such commissioners or envoys.

Repeal of former provision for international conference, Vol. 28, p. 962.

SEC. 3. That so much of an act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and for other purposes," as provided for the appointment of delegates to an international conference and makes an appropriation for their compensation and expenses, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mar. 3, 1897.

CHAP. 377.—*An Act To amend section fifty-four hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes, prescribing the punishment for mutilating United States coins and for uttering or passing or attempting to utter or pass such mutilated coins.*

Mutilated coins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-four hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

Punishment for uttering, etc.

Punishment for fraudulently defacing, etc., coins.

"SEC. 5459. Every person who fraudulently, by any art, way, or means, defaces, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, scales, or lightens, or causes or procures to be fraudulently defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened, or willingly aids or assists in fraudulently defacing, mutilating, impairing, diminishing, falsifying, scaling, or lightening the gold or silver coins which have been, or which may hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current or are in actual use or circulation as money within the United States, or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, knowing the same to be defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened, with intent to defraud any person whatsoever, or has in his possession any such defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened coin, knowing the same to be defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened, with intent to defraud any person whatsoever, shall be imprisoned not more than five years and fined not more than two thousand dollars."

R. S. sec. 5459, p. 1058, amended.

Passing, etc.

June 13, 1898.
30 Stat. L., 448.
2 Supp. R. S., 801.

CHAP. 448.—*An Act To provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes.*

* * * * * * *

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION.

Coinage of silver dollars authorized.

SEC. 34. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than one and one half millions of dollars in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act.

1890, July 14, ch. 708, 1 Supp. R. S., 774.

* * * * * * *

July 7, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 652.
2 Supp. R. S., 882.

CHAP. 571.—*An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for prior years, and for other purposes.*

* * * * * * *

Refining of bullion, etc., at coinage mints, etc.

PAR. 4.[a] And refining and parting of bullion shall be carried on at the coinage mints of the United States and at the assay office at New York, and it shall be lawful to apply the moneys arising from charges collected from depositors for these operations, and also the proceeds of sale of by-products (spent acids arising from any surplus bullion recovered in parting and refining processes), pursuant to law, so far as may be necessary, to defraying in full the expenses thereof, including labor, material, wastage, and loss on sale of sweeps.

Money from charges and by-products.

For expenses.

Expenses at New York.

But no part of the moneys appropriated for the support of the coinage mints and assay office at New York shall be used to defray the expenses of parting and refining bullion. * * *

March 3, 1899.
30 Stat. L., 1117.

CHAP. 424.—*An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes.*

* * * * * * *

Lafayette monument.
Appropriation for pedestal, etc.
Souvenir dollars.

LAFAYETTE MONUMENT: For the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of a pedestal, and completing in a suitable manner the work of erecting a monument in the city of Paris to General Lafayette, designed by the Lafayette Memorial Commission, as a feature of the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition of nineteen hundred the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby

authorized to purchase in the market twenty-five thousand dollars worth of silver bullion, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose herein provided for, from which there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of the legal weight and fineness to the number of fifty thousand pieces, to be known as the Lafayette dollar, struck in commemoration of the erection of a monument to General Lafayette, in the city of Paris, France, by the youth of the United States, the devices and designs upon which coins shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all provisions of law, relative to the coinage, and legal tender quality, of the present silver dollars shall be applicable to the coins issued under this Act, and when so coined, there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury the said fifty thousand of souvenir dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to place the same at the disposal of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, a commission organized under the direction and authority of the Commissioner-General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of nineteen hundred.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 41.—*An Act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes.*

March 14, 1900.

31 Stat. L., 45.
2 Supp. R. S., 1119.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine, as established by section thirty-five hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity.

Standard of value fixed.
—gold dollar.
R. S., § 3511.
1890, Sept. 26, ch. 945 (1 Supp. R. S., 807).
—parity of value to be maintained.

SEC. 2. That United States notes, and Treasury notes issued under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, when presented to the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of the standard fixed in the first section of this act, and in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of such notes as herein provided it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart in the Treasury a reserve fund of one hundred and fifty million dollars in gold coin and bullion, which fund shall be used for such redemption purposes only, and whenever and as often as any of said notes shall be redeemed from said fund it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner

Treasury notes, 1890, July 14, ch. 708 (1 Supp. R. S., 774).
—redeemable in gold.

Maintenance of reserve fund.

—by exchange of notes. —by accepting deposits of gold. —by procuring gold. R. S., § 3700. —by bond issue. following, to wit: First, by exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury; second, by accepting deposits of gold coin at the Treasury or at any subtreasury in exchange for the United States notes so redeemed; third, by procuring gold coin by the use of said notes, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-seven hundred of the Revised Statutes of the United States. If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold coin in the reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin and bullion in said fund shall at any time fall below one hundred million dollars, then it shall be his duty to restore the same to the maximum sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding three per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanged, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, use said notes in exchange for gold, or to purchase or redeem any bonds of the United States, or for any other lawful purpose the public interests may require, except that they shall not be used to meet deficiencies in the current revenues. That United States notes when redeemed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be reissued, but shall be held in the reserve fund until exchanged for gold, as herein provided; and the gold coin and bullion in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars.

—rate of interest.

Disposition of funds from sale of bonds.

—redemption of bonds, etc.

—notes to be reissued.

Limit to reserve fund.

Quality of silver dollar, etc., unaffected.

SEC. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the legal-tender quality as now provided by law of the silver dollar, or of any other money coined or issued by the United States.

Divisions of issue and redemption established.

SEC. 4. That there be established in the Treasury Department, as a part of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, divisions to be designated and known as the division of issue and the division of redemption, to which shall be assigned, respectively, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue and redemption of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, and currency certifi-

cates. There shall be transferred from the accounts of the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, and taken up on the books of said divisions, respectively, accounts relating to the reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, the gold coin held against outstanding gold certificates, the United States notes held against outstanding currency certificates, and the silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates, and each of the funds represented by these accounts shall be used for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged, and shall be used for no other purpose, the same being held as trust funds. —duties.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as fast as standard silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the acts of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, from bullion purchased under the act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes whenever received into the Treasury, either by exchange in accordance with the provisions of this act or in the ordinary course of business, and upon the cancellation of Treasury notes silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined. Cancellation of Treasury notes for silver dollars coined, etc. Issue of silver certificates.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than twenty dollars, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve: *Provided*, That whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall and remain below one hundred million dollars the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended: *And provided further*, That whenever and so long as the aggregate amount of United States notes and silver certificates in the general fund of the Treasury shall exceed sixty million dollars the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, suspend the issue of the certificates herein provided for: *And provided further*, That of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth at least shall be in denominations of fifty dollars or less: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue such certificates in denominations of ten thousand dollars, payable to order. And section fifty-one hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed. Gold certificates to be issued on deposits of gold. —to be counted as bank reserve, etc. Suspension of authority to issue certificates. Denomination of certificates. Repeal of R.S., § 5193.

Denomination of silver certificates.

SEC. 7. That hereafter silver certificates shall be issued only of denominations of ten dollars and under, except that not exceeding in the aggregate ten per centum of the total volume of said certificates, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be issued in denominations of twenty dollars, fifty dollars, and one hundred dollars; and silver certificates of higher denomination than ten dollars, except as herein provided, shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be retired and canceled, and certificates of denominations of ten dollars or less shall be substituted therefor, and after such substitution, in whole or in part, a like volume of United States notes of less denomination than ten dollars shall from time to time be retired and canceled, and notes of denominations of ten dollars and upward shall be reissued in substitution therefor, with like qualities and restrictions as those retired and canceled.

— on reissue.

Silver bullion may be used for subsidiary coinage 1890, July 14, ch. 708 (1 Supp. R. S., 774).

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use, at his discretion, any silver bullion in the Treasury of the United States purchased under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, for coinage into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin: *Provided*, That the amount of subsidiary silver coin outstanding shall not at any time exceed in the aggregate one hundred millions of dollars. Whenever any silver bullion purchased under the act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, shall be used in the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, an amount of Treasury notes issued under said act equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be canceled and not reissued.

— limit.

— cancellation of notes.

Recoinage of uncurrent silver coins.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause all worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin of the United States now in the Treasury, and hereafter received, to be recoined, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in new coin from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

— reimbursement of loss from face value.

SEC. 10. That section fifty-one hundred and thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Substitute for R. S., 5138.

National banks. — capital.

"Section 5138. No association shall be organized with a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, except that banks with a capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed six thousand inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars may, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed three thousand inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds fifty thousand persons with a capital of less than two hundred thousand dollars."

Redemption of bonds.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at five per centum per annum, payable February first, nineteen hundred and four, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at four per centum per annum, payable July first, nineteen hundred and seven, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at three per centum per annum, payable August first, nineteen hundred and eight, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of two per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of two and one-quarter per centum per annum; and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by section thirty-six hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes: *And provided further*, That the two per centum bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid, and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call; and there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to effect the exchanges of bonds provided for in this act, a sum not exceeding one-fifteenth of one per centum of the face value of said bonds, to pay the expense of preparing and issuing the same and other expenses incident thereto.

— reissue of 2 per cent bonds.

— valuation.

R. S., § 3694.

Bonds to be issued at par.

Interest to cease on bonds called for payment.

Issue of circulating notes to banks.

SEC. 12. That upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, by any national banking association, of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law, such association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited; and any national banking association now having bonds on

R. S. §§ 5159, 5160, 5222.

1890, July 14, ch. 708, § 6 (1 Supp. R. S., 775).

—to equal par value of bonds deposited.

Additional deposit on depreciation of bonds. R. S., § 5167.

deposit for the security of circulating notes, and upon which an amount of circulating notes has been issued less than the par value of the bonds, shall be entitled, upon due application to the Comptroller of the Currency, to receive additional circulating notes in blank to an amount which will increase the circulating notes held by such association to the par value of the bonds deposited, such additional notes to be held and treated in the same way as circulating notes of national banking associations heretofore issued, and subject to all the provisions of law affecting such notes: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of section fifty-one hundred and sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money in case the market value of the bonds held to secure the circulating notes shall fall below the par value of the circulating notes outstanding for which such bonds may be deposited as security: *And provided further*, That the circulating notes furnished to national banking associations under the provisions of this act shall be of the denominations prescribed by law, except that no national banking association shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency, or to issue or reissue or place in circulation, more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of five dollars: *And provided further*, That the total amount of such notes issued to any such association may equal at any time but shall not exceed the amount at such time of its capital stock actually paid in: *And provided further*, That under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury any national banking association may substitute the two per centum bonds issued under the provisions of this act for any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer to secure circulation or to secure deposits of public money; and so much of an act entitled "An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as prohibits any national bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes from receiving any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid, is hereby repealed, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

Circulating notes furnished banks. —denominations.

—not to exceed capital.

Substitution of 2 per cent bonds to secure circulation.

Substitute for 1882, July 12, ch. 290, § 9 (1 Supp. R. S., 356).

Tax on circulating notes. R. S., § 5214.

SEC. 13. That every national banking association having on deposit, as provided by law, bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of two per centum per annum, issued under the provisions of this act, to secure its circulating notes, shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a tax of one-fourth of one per centum each half year upon the average

amount of such of its notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of said two per centum bonds; and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its notes in circulation imposed by section fifty-two hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statues.

International bimetallism not affected.

SEC. 14. That the provisions of this act are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetallism whenever conditions shall make it expedient and practicable to secure the same by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver.

Approved, March 14, 1900.

Apr. 12, 1900.

31 Stat. L., 77.
2 Supp. R. S., 1128.

CHAP. 191.—*An Act Temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes.*

Porto Rico and adjacent islands. Civil government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the island of Porto Rico and to the adjacent islands and waters of the islands lying east of the seventy-fourth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, which were ceded to the United States by the Government of Spain by treaty entered into on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; and the name Porto Rico, as used in this act, shall be held to include not only the island of that name, but all the adjacent islands as aforesaid.

* * * * * * *

Redemption of Porto Rican coin.

SEC. 11. That for the purpose of retiring the Porto Rican coins now in circulation in Porto Rico and substituting therefor the coins of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to redeem, on presentation in Porto Rico, all the silver coins of Porto Rico known as the peso and all other silver and copper Porto Rican coins now in circulation in Porto Rico, not including any such coins that may be imported into Porto Rico after the first day of February, nineteen hundred, at the present established rate of sixty cents in the coins of the United States for one peso of Porto Rican coin, and for all minor or subsidiary coins the same rate of exchange shall be applied. The Porto Rican coins so purchased or redeemed shall be recoined at the expense of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, into such coins of the United States now authorized by law as he may direct, and from and after three months after the date when this act shall take effect no coins shall be a legal tender, in payment of debts thereafter contracted, for any amount in Porto Rico, except those of the United States; and whatever sum may be required to carry out the provisions hereof, and to pay all expenses that may be incurred in connection therewith, is hereby appropriated, and the

— recoinage by Government.

— legal tender.

Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to establish such regulations and employ such agencies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes hereof: *Provided, however*, That all debts owing on the date when this act shall take effect shall be payable in the coins of Porto Rico now in circulation, or in the coins of the United States at the rate of exchange above named.

Payment of debts.

Effect.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 41. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May, nineteen hundred.

Approved, April 12, 1900.

March 3, 1901.

CHAP. 867.—*An Act To amend an Act amending the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars."*

31 Stat. L., 1446. 2 Supp. R. S., 1810. Exchange of gold bars for gold coin authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, amending the Act approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be amended so as to read as follows:

R. S., §§ 3518-3520; 1874, June 22, ch. 419 (1 Supp. R. S., 40); 1882, May 26, ch. 190 (22 Stat. L., 97); 1891, March 3, ch. 541, § 3 (1 Supp. R. S., 927). —charge discretionary.

"That the superintendent of the coinage mints and of the United States assay office at New York may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but not otherwise, receive United States gold coin from any holder thereof in sums of not less than five thousand dollars, and pay and deliver in exchange therefor gold bars in value equaling such coin so received: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may make, in his discretion, such exchange without charge, or may impose a charge therefor."

Approved, March 3, 1901.

[Public—No. 235.]

July 1, 1902.

CHAP. 1369, 1901-1902.—*An Act Temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.*

* * * * * * *

COINAGE.

Establishment of a mint at Manila authorized.

SEC. 76. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to establish a mint at the city of Manila, in said islands, for coinage purposes, and the coins hereinafter authorized may be coined at said mint. And the said government is hereby authorized to enact laws necessary for such establishment: *Provided*, That the laws of the United States relating to mints and coinage, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the coinage of said islands.

Proviso.

United States laws applicable.

Coinage of subsidiary silver coins.

SEC. 77. That the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to coin, for use in said islands, a coin of the denomination of fifty centavos and of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two and nine-tenth grains, a coin of the denomination of twenty centavos and of the weight of seventy-seven and sixteen one-hundredths grains, and a coin of the denomination of ten centavos and of the weight of thirty-eight and fifty-eight one-hundredths grains, and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper.

Purchase of bullion.

SEC. 78. That the subsidiary silver coins authorized by the preceding section shall be coined under the authority of the government of the Philippine Islands in such amounts as it may determine, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States, from silver bullion purchased by said government, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States: *Provided*, That said government may in addition and in its discretion recoin the Spanish Filipino dollars and subsidiary silver coins issued under the authority of the Spanish Government for use in said islands into the subsidiary coins provided for in the preceding sections at such rate and under such regulations as it may prescribe, and the subsidiary silver coins authorized by this section shall be legal tender in said islands to the amount of ten dollars.

Proviso. Recoining Spanish Filipino dollars, etc.

Minor coins.

SEC. 79. That the government of the Philippine Islands is also authorized to issue minor coins of the denominations of one-half centavo, one centavo, and five centavos, and such minor coins shall be legal tender in said islands for amounts not exceeding one dollar. The alloy of the five-centavo piece shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel. The alloy of the one-centavo and one-half centavo pieces shall be ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by said government. The weight of the five-centavo piece shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains troy, and of the one-centavo piece eighty grains troy, and of the one-half-centavo piece forty grains troy.

Alloy.

Weight.

Purchase of metal.

SEC. 80. That for the purchase of metal for the subsidiary and minor coinage, authorized by the preceding sections, an appropriation may be made by the government of the Philippine Islands from its current funds, which shall be reimbursed from the coinage under said sections; and the gain of seigniorage arising therefrom shall be paid into the treasury of said islands.

Place of coinage optional.

SEC. 81. That the subsidiary and minor coinage hereinbefore authorized may be coined at the mint of the government of the Philippine Islands at Manila, or arrangements may be made by the said government with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for their coinage at

any of the mints of the United States, at a charge covering the reasonable cost of the work.

Devices and inscriptions.

SEC. 82. That the subsidiary and minor coinage hereinbefore authorized shall bear devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the government of the Philippine Islands, and such devices and inscriptions shall express the sovereignty of the United States, that it is a coin of the Philippine Islands, the denomination of the coin, and the year of the coinage.

Redemption and reissue of defective coins, etc.

SEC. 83. That the government of the Philippine Islands shall have the power to make all necessary appropriations and all proper regulations for the redemption and reissue of worn or defective coins and for carrying out all other provisions of this act relating to coinage.

* * * * * * *

CHAP. 980.—*An Act To establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

Philippine coinage.

the unit of value in the Philippine Islands shall be the

Unit of value to be the gold peso.

gold peso, consisting of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, said gold peso to become the unit of value when the government of the Philippine Islands shall have coined and ready for, or in, circulation not less than five million of the silver pesos hereinafter provided for in this act, and the gold coins of the United States at the rate of one dollar for two pesos hereinafter authorized to be coined shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, in the Philippine Islands.

Silver coins.

SEC. 2. That, in addition to the coinage authorized for

Pub. Laws, 1st Sess., p. 710.

use in the Philippine Islands by the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to

Silver peso authorized.

coin to an amount not exceeding seventy-five million pesos, for use in said islands, a silver coin of the denomination of one peso and of the weight of four hundred and sixteen grains, and the standard of said silver coin shall be such that of one thousand parts, by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper.

To be a legal tender.

SEC. 3. That the silver Philippines peso authorized by

Proviso.

this act shall be legal tender in the Philippine Islands for

Payment of debts prior to Dec. 31, 1903.

all debts, public and private, unless otherwise specifically provided by contract: *Provided*, That debts contracted prior to the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and three, may be paid in the legal-tender currency of said islands existing at the time of the making of said contracts, unless otherwise expressly provided by contract.

SEC. 4. That section seventy-seven of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, is hereby amended, so that it shall read:

Subsidiary silver coins. Pub. Laws, 1st sess., p. 710. Weight increased.

"SEC. 77. That the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to coin for use in said islands a coin of the denomination of fifty centavos and of the weight of two hundred and eight grains, a coin of the denomination of twenty centavos and of the weight of eighty-three and ten one-hundredths grains, and a coin of the denomination of ten centavos and of the weight of forty-one and fifty-five one-hundredths grains; and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts, by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper."

To be coined from bullion purchased.

SEC. 5. That the Philippine peso herein authorized and the subsidiary silver coins authorized by section seventy-seven of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, as amended by the preceding section of this act, shall be coined under the authority of the government of the Philippine Islands in such amounts as it may determine, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States, except as limited in section two of this act, from silver bullion purchased by said government, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States: *Provided*, That said government may, in its discretion, in lieu of the purchase of bullion, recoin any of the silver coins now in or hereafter received by the treasury of the government of the Philippine Islands into the coins provided for in this act, or in the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, as herein amended, at such rate and under such regulations as it may prescribe; and the subsidiary silver coins authorized by this act and by the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, shall be legal tender in said islands to the amount of ten dollars.

Proviso.

Recoinage permitted.

Legal-tender value of subsidiary coins.

Limitations, etc. Pub. Laws, 1st sess., p. 710.

SEC. 6. That the coinage authorized by this act shall be subject to the conditions and limitations of the provisions of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," except as herein otherwise provided; and the government of the Philippine Islands may adopt such measures as it may deem proper, not inconsistent with said act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, to maintain the value of the silver Philippine peso at the rate of one gold peso, and in order to maintain such parity between said silver Philippine pesos and the gold pesos herein provided for, and for no other purpose, may issue temporary certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed four per centum annually, payable at periods of three months or more, but not later than one year from the date of issue, which shall be in the denominations of twenty-five dollars, or fifty pesos, or some multiple of such sum, and shall be redeemable in gold coin of the United States, or in lawful money of said

Maintenance of parity between silver and gold peso.

Issue of temporary certificates of indebtedness.

Redemption.

islands, according to the terms of issue prescribed by the government of said islands; but the amount of such certificates outstanding at any one time shall not exceed ten million dollars, or twenty million pesos, and said certificates shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the Philippine Islands, or any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under any State, municipal, or local authority in the United States or the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That all the proceeds of said certificates shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of said parity, as herein provided, and for no other purpose, except that a sum not exceeding three million dollars at any one time may be used as a continuing credit for the purchase of silver bullion in execution of the provisions of this act.

Maximum amount.

Exempt from taxation.

Proviso.

Use of proceeds.

Silver coins now in use received until Jan. 1, 1904.

SEC. 7. That the Mexican silver dollar now in use in the Philippine Islands and the silver coins heretofore issued by the Spanish Government for use in said islands shall be receivable for public dues at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the proclamation of the civil governor of said islands until such date, not earlier than the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, as may be fixed by public proclamation of said civil governor, when such coins shall cease to be so receivable: *Provided*, That the public offices of the government of said islands shall give a preference for all public dues to the silver pesos and the silver certificates authorized by this act, and may at any time refuse to receive such Mexican dollars and Spanish coins as may appear to be counterfeit or defective.

Proviso, Preferences.

Issue of silver certificates for deposit of silver pesos. Denomination.

SEC. 8. That the treasurer of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to receive deposits of the standard silver coins of one peso authorized by this act to be coined, at the treasury of the government of said islands or any of its branches, in sums of not less than twenty pesos, and to issue silver certificates therefor in denominations of not less than two nor more than ten pesos, and coin so deposited shall be retained in the treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and for all public dues in the Philippine Islands, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any banking association in said islands may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve.

Purchase of bullion.

SEC. 9. That, for the purchase of metal for the silver Philippine peso authorized by this act, an appropriation may be made by the government of the Philippine Islands from its current funds, or as hereinbefore authorized, which shall be reimbursed from the coinage under said sections.

Place of coinage.

SEC. 10. That the silver Philippine pesos hereinbefore authorized may be coined at the mint of the government of the Philippine Islands at Manila, or arrangements may be made by the said government with the Secretary of the

Treasury of the United States for their coinage or any portion thereof at any of the mints of the United States, at a charge covering the reasonable cost of the work.

Devices and inscriptions.

SEC. 11. That the silver Philippine peso hereinbefore authorized shall bear devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the government of the Philippine Islands, and such devices and inscriptions shall express the sovereignty of the United States, that it is a coin of the Philippine Islands, the denomination of the coin, and the year of the coinage.

Preparation of notes and certificates.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, when requested by the government of the Philippine Islands, to cause to be made and prepared any drawings, designs, and plates, and execute any coinage, engraving, or printing of notes and certificates authorized by this act, and to make a proper charge for the same, covering as nearly as may be the actual cost, which shall be defrayed from the revenues of said islands.

Repeal. Pub. Laws, 1st sess., p. 710.

SEC. 13. That section seventy-eight of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and all provisions of law in force in the Philippine Islands making any form of money legal tender after December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three, except as provided in this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1903.

CHAP. 186.—*An Act Relating to Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates.*

Hawaiian silver coins. Receivable for Government dues.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the silver coins that were coined under the laws of Hawaii, when the same are not mutilated or abraded below the standard of circulation, shall be received at the par of their face value in payment of all dues to the government of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and the same shall not again be put into circulation, but they shall be recoined in the mints as United States coins.

To be recoined in United States subsidiary coins. Expense of transportation.

SEC. 2. That when such coins have been received by either Government they shall be transmitted to the mint at San Francisco, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, to be recoined into subsidiary silver coins of the United States, the expense of transportation to be paid by the United States.

Exchange for United States coins.

SEC. 3. That any collector of customs or of internal revenue of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands shall, if he is so directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, exchange standard silver coins of the United States that are in his custody as such collector with the government of Hawaii, or with any person desiring to make such exchange, for coins of the government of Hawaii, at their face value when the

same are not abraded below the lawful standard of circulation, and the Treasurer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to deposit such silver coins of the United States as shall be necessary with the collector of customs or of internal revenue at Honolulu or at any Government depository for the purpose of making such exchange under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Payment for mutilated coins.

SEC. 4. That any silver coins struck by the government of Hawaii that are mutilated or abraded below such standard may be presented for recoinage at any mint in the United States by the person owning the same, or his or her agents, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, and such owner shall be paid for such coins by the superintendent of the mint the bullion value per troy ounce of the fine silver they contain in standard silver coin of the United States, and such bullion shall be coined into subsidiary coinage of the United States.

To be legal tender until January 1, 1904.

SEC. 5. That silver coins heretofore struck by the government of Hawaii shall continue to be legal tender for debts in the Territory of Hawaii, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and not afterwards.

Redemption of silver certificates.

SEC. 6. That any silver certificates heretofore issued by the government of the Hawaiian Islands, intended to be circulated as money, shall be redeemed by the Territorial government of Hawaii on or before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and five, and after said date it shall be unlawful to circulate the same as money.

Limitation of United States liability.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act contained shall bind the United States to redeem any silver certificates issued by the government of Hawaii, or any silver coin issued by such government, except in the manner and upon the conditions stated in this act for the recoinage of Hawaiian silver.

Appropriation for transporting coins.

SEC. 8. That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expenses of transporting said coins from the Hawaiian Islands to the mint at San Francisco, and a return of a like amount in the subsidiary coins of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

Approved, January 14, 1903.

CHAP. 1006.—*An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for prior years, and for other purposes.* Deficiencies appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

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To enable the President to cooperate through diplomatic channels with the Governments of Mexico, China, Japan, and other countries, for the purpose set forth in the message of the President and accompanying notes submitted to Congress January twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and three, and printed as Senate Document Numbered One hundred and nineteen, second session Fifty-seventh Congress, twenty-five thousand dollars. Monetary systems of nations. Maintenance of fixed relationship of gold and silver standards in.

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Approved, March 3, 1903.

CHAP. 1007.—*An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

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TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN: For transportation of silver coin, including fractional silver coin, by registered mail or otherwise, one hundred thousand dollars; and in expending this sum the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transport from the Treasury or subtreasuries, free of charge, silver coin, when requested to do so: *Provided*, That an equal amount in coin or currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury or such subtreasuries by the applicant or applicants. *That the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to coin subsidiary silver coin by the eighth section of an act entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March fourteenth, nineteen hundred, may hereafter be exercised without limitation as to the amount of such subsidiary coin outstanding.* And the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress the cost arising under this appropriation. Transporting silver coins. *Proviso.* Deposits. Subsidiary coinage, limitation removed. Vol. 31, p. 47, amended.

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Approved, March 3, 1903.

CHAP. 1015.—*An Act To amend section three of the "Act further to prevent counterfeiting or manufacturing of dies, tools, or other implements used in manufacturing," and so forth, approved February tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.*

Counterfeiting, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three of an act entitled "An act further to prevent counterfeiting or manufacturing of dies, tools, or other implements used in manufacturing, and providing penalties therefor, and providing for the issue of such warrants in certain cases," approved February tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, be, and it hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

Vol. 26, p. 742, amended.

Using advertisements similar to coins, etc., prohibited.

"SEC. 3. That every person who makes, or causes or procures to be made, or who brings into the United States from any foreign country, or who shall have in possession with intent to sell, give away, or in any other manner use the same, any business or professional card, notice, placard, token, device, print, or impression, or any other thing whatsoever, in likeness or similitude as to design, color, or the inscription thereon, of any of the coins of the United States or of any foreign country that have been or hereafter may be issued as money, either under the authority of the United States or under the authority of any foreign government, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars. But nothing in this act shall be construed to forbid or prevent the printing and publishing of illustrations of coins and medals, or the making of the necessary plates for the same, to be used in illustrating numismatic and historical books and journals and the circulars of legitimate publishers and dealers in the same."

Penalty.

Illustrations for numismatic books, etc., not prohibited.

Approved, March 3, 1903.

[Public—No. 182.]

June 28, 1902.

CHAP. 1301, 1901-1902.—*An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, namely:

* * * * * * *

Issue of gold dollar authorized.

"SEC. 12. That the national commission hereby authorized shall cease to exist on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and five: *Provided*, That upon the approval of this Act the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be coined at the mints of the United States two hundred and fifty thousand gold dollars of legal weight and fineness, to be known as the Louisiana Exposition gold dollar, struck

in commemoration of said exposition. The exact words, devices, and designs upon said gold dollars shall be determined and prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal-tender quality of all other gold coin shall be applicable to the coin issued under and in accordance with the provisions of this Act. And in payment of so much of the five million dollars appropriated by said Act of March third, nineteen hundred and one, to aid in carrying forward said Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay said two hundred and fifty thousand gold dollars so coined as aforesaid to the said Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, subject to all the provisions of said Act, except that payment of said gold dollars may be made at any time upon the request of said exposition company, and upon said company filing with the Secretary of the Treasury a bond in a sum sufficient to protect the Government and satisfy him as to the future performance of all the conditions under which said five million dollars so appropriated is to paid to the said exposition company: *And provided further*, That the proviso of section twenty-one of said Act, approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, be amended so as to read as follows: '*Provided*, That the branch office authorized hereby, if the same shall be a branch of a national bank, shall not be operated for a period longer than three years, beginning not earlier than July first, nineteen hundred and two, and closing not later than July first, nineteen hundred and five:' *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission shall hereafter receive a salary of four thousand dollars."

Deduction from total appropriation vol. 31, p. 1444.

Operation of branch national bank vol. 31, p. 1444.

Salary of secretary.

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REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACT OF JUNE 22, 1874.

Sections relating to coinage.

Enumeration of mints and assay-offices.
12 Feb., 1873, ch. 131, sec. 66.
2 Supp. R. S., 416.

SEC. 3495. The different mints and assay-offices shall be known as—

First. The mint of the United States at Philadelphia.

Second. The mint of the United States at San Francisco.

Third. The mint of the United States at New Orleans.

Fourth. The mint of the United States at Carson.

Fifth. The mint of the United States at Denver.

Sixth. The United States assay-office at New York.

Seventh. The United States assay-office at Boise City, Idaho.

Eighth. The United States assay-office at Charlotte, North Carolina.[a]

Officers of mints.
12 Feb., 1873, sec. 3.
2 Supp. R. S., 382.

SEC. 3496. The officers of each mint shall be a superintendent, an assayer, a melter and refiner, and a coiner and, for the mint at Philadelphia, an engraver; all to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Superintendents of certain mints to perform duties of treasurer.

SEC. 3497. The superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans shall be, and perform the duties of, treasurers of said mints respectively.

Salaries of officers of mints.

SEC. 3498. The officers of the several mints shall be entitled to the following salaries, to be paid monthly:

First. The superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, to four thousand five hundred dollars a year each.

Second. The assayers, melters and refiners, and the coiners to those mints, to three thousand dollars a year each.

2 Supp. R. S., 382.

Third. The engraver of the mint at Philadelphia, to three thousand dollars a year.

Fourth. The superintendent of the mint at Carson City to three thousand dollars a year.

Fifth. The assayer, the melter and refiner, and the coiner of the mint at Carson City, to two thousand five hundred dollars a year each.

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[a] Assay office at Helena, Mont., established May 12, 1874. Supp. R. S., vol. 1, p. 9. 2 Supp. R. S., 416.

Assay office at St. Louis, Mo., established February 1, 1881. Supp. R. S., vol. 1, p. 315.

Assay office at Deadwood, S. Dak., established February 19, 1897. Supp. R. S., vol. 2, p. 555.

Assay office at Seattle, Wash., established May 21, 1898. Supp. R. S., vol. 2, p. 766.

Mint at Denver, act of February 20, 1895, provides for coinage of gold and silver.

Mint at Carson, coinage suspended June 30, 1893.

Salaries of assistants, clerks, and laborers employed in mints.

SEC. 3499. There shall be allowed to the assistants and clerks of the several mints such annual salaries as the Director of the Mint may, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, determine, and to the workmen employed therein such wages as may be customary and reasonable according to their respective stations and occupations, to be determined by the superintendent, and approved by the Director of the Mint. The salaries provided for in this and the preceding section, and the wages of workmen permanently engaged, shall be payable in monthly installments.

Oath of office of officers, assistants, and clerks.

SEC. 3500. Every officer, assistant, and clerk appointed for any mint shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath before some judge of the United States, or judge of some court of record of the State in which such mint is located, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof; in addition to other official oaths prescribed by law, such oath, duly certified, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The superintendent of each mint may require such oath from any of the employés of the mint.

Bonds of officers, assistants, and clerks.

SEC. 3501. The superintendent, the assayer, the melter and refiner, and the coiner of each mint, before entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of not less than ten nor more than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office. Similar bonds may be required of the assistants and clerks, in such sums as the superintendent shall determine, with the approbation of the Director of the Mint; but the same shall not be construed to relieve the superintendent or other officers from liability to the United States for acts, omissions, or negligence of their subordinates or employés; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, increase the bonds of the superintendents.

Who to act in absence of Director, superintendent, or other officer.

SEC. 3502. Whenever any officer of a mint or assay-office shall be temporarily absent, on account of sickness or any other cause, it shall be lawful for the superintendent, with the consent of such officer, to appoint some person attached to the mint to act in the place of such officer during his absence; but all such appointments shall be forthwith reported to the Director of the Mint for his approval; and in all cases whatsoever the principal shall be responsible for the acts of his representative. In case of the temporary absence of the superintendent, the chief clerk shall act in his place; in case of the temporary absence of the Director of the Mint the Secretary of the Treasury may designate some one to act in his place.

General duties of superintendents of mints.

SEC. 3503. The superintendent of each mint shall have the control thereof, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed therein, and the supervision of the business thereof, subject to the approval of the Director of the Mint. He shall make reports to the Director of the Mint

at such times and according to such forms as the Director may prescribe; which shall exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads, the deposits of bullion, the amount of gold, silver, and minor coinage, and the amount of unparted, standard, and refined bars issued, and such other statistics and information as may be required.

SEC. 3504. He shall keep and render, quarter-yearly, to the Director of the Mint, for the purpose of adjustment according to such forms as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, regular and faithful accounts of his transactions with the other officers of the Mint and the depositors; and shall also render to him a monthly statement of the ordinary expenses of the mint or assay-office under his charge. He shall also appoint all assistants, clerks, one of whom shall be designated "chief clerk," and workmen employed under his superintendence; but no person shall be appointed to employment in the office of the assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, or engraver, except on the recommendation and nomination in writing of those officers, respectively. He shall forthwith report to the Director of Mint the names of all persons appointed by him, the duties to be performed, the rate of compensation, the appropriation from which compensation is to be made, and the grounds of the appointment; and if the Director of the Mint shall disapprove the same, the appointment shall be vacated.

Coins reduced in weight by abrasion.

SEC. 3505. Any gold coins of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by the date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices.

Duties of superintendents in respect to coin and bullion.

SEC. 3506. The superintendent of each mint shall receive and safely keep, until legally withdrawn, all moneys or bullion which shall be for the use or the expenses of the mint. He shall receive all bullion brought to the mint for assay or coinage; shall be the keeper of all bullion or coin in the mint, except while the same is legally in the hands of other officers; and shall deliver all coins struck at the mint to the persons to whom they shall be legally payable. From the report of the assayer and the weight of the bullion, he shall compute the value of each deposit, and also the amount of the charges or deductions, if any, of all which he shall give a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he shall also give at the same time, under his hand, a certificate of the net amount of the deposit, to be paid in coins or bars of the same species of bullion as that deposited, the correctness of which certificate shall be verified by the assayer, who shall countersign the same, and in all cases of transfer of coin or bullion, shall give and receive vouchers, stating the amount and character of such coin or bullion.

Duties of assayers.

SEC. 3507. The assayer shall assay all metals and bullion, whenever such assays are required in the operations of the mint; and shall make assays of coin or samples of bullion whenever required by the superintendent.

Duties of melters and refiners.

SEC. 3508. The melter and refiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form ingots of standard silver or gold, and alloys for minor coinage, suitable for the coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose; and shall also execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form bars conformable in all respects to the law, from the gold and silver bullion delivered to him for that purpose. He shall keep a careful record of all transactions with the superintendent, noting the weight and character of the bullion, and shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him until the same is returned to the superintendent and the proper vouchers obtained.

Duties of coiners.

SEC. 3509. The coiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form coins, conformable in all respects to the law, from the standard gold and silver ingots, and alloys for minor coinage, legally delivered to him for that purpose; and shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him, until the same is returned to the superintendent and the proper vouchers obtained.

Duties of engravers.

Amended Sept. 26, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 484; 1 Supp. R. S., 806.

SEC. 3510. The engraver shall prepare from the original dies already authorized all the working-dies required for use in the coinage of the several mints, and, when new coins or devices are authorized, shall, if required by the Director of the Mint, prepare the devices, models, molds, and matrices, or original dies, for the same; but the Director of the Mint shall nevertheless have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily for this purpose the services of one or more artists, distinguished in their respective departments of art, who shall be paid for such service from the contingent appropriation for the mint at Philadelphia.

Gold coins of the United States and their weight.

Amended Sept. 26, 1890; 26 Stat. L., 485; 1 Supp. R. S., 807; 2 Supp. R. S., 1119.

SEC. 3511. The gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, shall be the unit of value; a quarter-eagle, or two and a half dollar piece; a three-dollar piece; a half-eagle, or five-dollar piece; an eagle, or ten-dollar piece; and a double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece. And the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be twenty-five and eight-tenth grains; of the quarter-eagle, or two and a half dollar piece, sixty-four and a half grains; of the three-dollar piece, seventy-seven and four-tenths grains; of the half-eagle, or five-dollar piece, one hundred and twenty-nine grains; of the eagle, or ten-dollar piece, two hundred and fifty-eight grains; of the double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, five hundred and sixteen grains.

Recoinage of gold coins.

SEC. 3512. Any gold coins in the Treasury of the United States, when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, shall be recoined.

Silver coins and their weight. March 3, 1887; 1 Supp. R. S., 568. See acts 3 Mar., 1875; Apr. 17, 1876; res. No. 17, July 22, 1876.

SEC. 3513. The silver coins of the United States shall be a trade-dollar, a half-dollar, or fifty-cent piece, a quarter-dollar, or twenty-five cent piece, a dime, or ten-cent piece; and the weight of the trade-dollar shall be four hundred and twenty grains troy; the weight of the half-dollar shall be twelve grams and one-half of a gram; the quarter-dollar and the dime shall be, respectively, one-half and one-fifth of the weight of said half-dollar.

Standard for gold and silver coins.

SEC. 3514. The standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy. The alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper. The alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper, or of copper and silver; but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy.

Minor coins, their weight and alloy. Amended Sept. 26, 1890. 26 Stat. L., 485. 1 Supp. R. S., p. 807. 2 Supp. R. S., p. 121.

SEC. 3515. The minor coins of the United States shall be a five-cent piece, a three-cent piece, and a one-cent piece. The alloy for the five and three cent pieces shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel. The alloy of the one-cent piece shall be ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint. The weight of the piece of five cents shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains troy; of the three-cent piece, thirty grains; and of the one-cent piece, forty-eight grains.

Issue of other coins prohibited. See act Jan. 29, 1874. 18 Stat. L., p. 6. 1 Supp. R. S., p. 3.

SEC. 3516. No coins, either of gold, silver, or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the Mint other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights set forth in this Title.

Inscriptions upon coins.

SEC. 3517. Upon the coins there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and the designation of the value of the coin; but on the gold dollar and three-dollar piece, the dime, five, three, and one cent piece, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted; and on the reverse of the silver trade-dollar the weight and the fineness of the coin shall be inscribed.

Gold and silver bars. Act June 22, 1874. 18 Stat. L., 202. 1 Supp. R. S., p. 40; 927. 2 Supp. R. S., 1811.

SEC. 3518. At the option of the owner gold or silver may be cast into bars of fine metal, or of standard fineness, or unparted, as he may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating the weight and fineness, and with such devices impressed thereon as may be deemed expedient to prevent fraudulent imitation, and no such bars shall be issued of a less weight than five ounces.

Coining gold bullion; when deposits may be refused. Act July 14, 1890. 1 Supp. R. S.,

SEC. 3519. Any owner of gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into coin or bars for his benefit. It shall be lawful, however, to refuse any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the Mint. In

case where gold and silver are combined, if either metal be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for its value. R. S., §§ 3519-3523.

SEC. 3520. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of four hundred and twenty grains troy, designated in this Title as trade-dollars, and no deposit of silver for other coinage shall be received. Silver bullion contained in gold deposits, and separated therefrom, may, however, be paid for in silver coin, at such valuations as may be, from time to time, established by the Director of the Mint. Silver bullion may be received for forming into bars or trade-dollars. Repealed in part by act Feb. 19, 1887, sec. 2. Act Mar. 3, 1887. 1 Supp. R. S., p. 568.

SEC. 3521. When bullion is deposited in any of the mints, it shall be weighed by the superintendent, and when practicable, in the presence of the depositor, to whom a receipt shall be given, which shall state the description and weight of the bullion. When, however, the bullion is in such a state as to require melting, or the removal of base metals, before its value can be ascertained, the weight, after such operation, shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited. The fitness of the bullion to be received shall be determined by the assayer, and the mode of melting by the melter and refiner. Weighing bullion and ascertaining its value.

SEC. 3522. From every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage or bars, the superintendent shall deliver to the assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed. The bullion remaining from the operations of the assay shall be returned to the superintendent by the assayer. Assay of bullion.

SEC. 3523. The assayer shall report to the superintendent the quality or fineness of the bullion assayed by him, and such information as will enable him to compute the amount of the charges hereinafter provided for, to be made to the depositor. Assayer to report to superintendent quality of bullion assayed.

SEC. 3524. The charge for converting standard gold bullion into coin shall be one-fifth of one per centum. The charges for converting standard silver into trade-dollars for melting and refining when bullion is below standard, for toughening when metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coinage, for copper used for alloy when the bullion is above standard, for separating the gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion, and for the preparation of bars, shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to equal but not exceed, in their judgment, the actual average cost to each mint and assay-office of the material, labor, wastage, and use of machinery employed in each of the cases aforementioned. Charges for converting bullion, &c., into coin. Repealed, in part by act Jan. 14, 1875, sec. 2. Act Mar. 1, 1881. Amends., 21 Stat. L., 374. 1 Supp. R. S., 319. 2 Supp. R. S., 882, 1810.

SEC. 3525. The assayer shall verify all calculations made by the superintendent of the value of deposits, and, if satisfied of the correctness thereof, shall countersign the certificate required to be given by the superintendent to the depositor. Assayer to verify calculations of the value of deposits and countersign certificates.

Purchase of bullion for silver coinage; the silver-profit fund. Act July 22, 1876, sec. 4. 1 Supp. R. S., 125.

SEC. 3526. In order to procure bullion for the silver coinage authorized by this title, the superintendents, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase such bullion with the bullion-fund. The gain arising from the coinage of such silver bullion into coin of a nominal value exceeding the cost thereof shall be credited to a special fund denominated the silver-profit fund. This fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in the silver coinage, and with the expense of distributing such silver coins as hereinafter provided. The balance to the credit of this fund shall be from time to time, and at least twice a year, paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Paying out silver coins for gold coins authorized. Act June 9, 1879. 21 Stat. L., p. 7. 1 Supp. R. S., 264.

SEC 3527. Silver coins other than the trade-dollar shall be paid out at the several mints, and at the assay-office in New York City, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars. It shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent the payment of silver coins, at their nominal value, for silver parted from gold, as provided in this Title, or for change less than one dollar in settlement for gold deposits. But for two years after the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, silver coins shall be paid at the mint in Philadelphia, and the assay-office in New York City, for silver bullion purchased for coinage, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Purchase of metal for minor coinage; the minor-coinage profit-fund.

SEC. 3528. For the purchase of metal for the minor coinage authorized by this Title, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in lawful money of the United States shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, at which establishment only, until otherwise provided by law, such coinage shall be carried on. The superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase the metal required for such coinage by public advertisement, and the lowest and best bid shall be accepted; the fineness of the metals to be determined on the mint assay. The gain arising from the coinage of such metals into coin of a nominal value, exceeding the cost thereof, shall be credited to the special fund denominated the minor-coinage profit fund; and this fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, and with the cost of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund, and any balance of profits accrued from minor coinage under former acts, shall be, from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the Treasury.

Delivery of minor coins; redemption.

SEC. 3529. The minor coins authorized by this Title may, at the discretion of the Director of the Mint, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the Mint, for transportation, and shall be exchangeable at par at the mint in Philadelphia, at the discretion of the superintendent, for any other coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel heretofore authorized by law. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States to redeem, in lawful money, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, all copper, bronze, and copper-nickel coins authorized by law when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars. Whenever, under this authority, these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to direct that such coinage shall cease until otherwise ordered by him.

Transfer of bullion for formation into ingots.

SEC. 3530. Parcels of bullion shall be, from time to time, transferred by the superintendent to the melter and refiner. A careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the melter and refiner. The bullion thus placed in the hands of the melter and refiner shall be subjected to the several processes which may be necessary to form it into ingots of the legal standard, and of a quality suitable for coinage.

Ingots to be assayed and receipted for.

SEC. 3531. The ingots so prepared shall be assayed. If they prove to be within the limits allowed for deviation from the standard, the assayer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereupon receipt for the same, and transfer them to the coiner.

Delivery of ingots to coiner for coinage.

SEC. 3532. The superintendent shall, from time to time, deliver to the coiner ingots for the purpose of coinage. A careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the coiner. The ingots thus placed in the hands of the coiner shall be subjected to the several processes necessary to make from them coins in all respects conformable to law.

Standards of ingots used for coinage.

SEC. 3533. No ingots shall be used for coinage which differ from the legal standard more than the following proportions, namely: In gold ingots, one thousandth; in silver ingots, three thousandths; in minor-coinage alloys, twenty-five thousandths, in the proportion of nickel.

Preparation and stamping of bars for payment of deposits.

SEC. 3534. The melter and refiner shall prepare all bars required for the payment of deposits; but the fineness thereof shall be ascertained and stamped thereon by the assayer. The melter and refiner shall deliver such bars to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same.

Deviations allowed in adjusting weights of gold coins.

SEC. 3535. In adjusting the weights of the gold coins, the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the double-eagle and the eagle, one-half of a

grain; in the half-eagle, the three-dollar piece, the quarter-eagle, and the one-dollar piece, one-fourth of a grain. And in weighing a number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one hundredth of an ounce in five thousand dollars in double-eagles, eagles, half-eagles, or quarter-eagles, in one thousand three-dollar pieces, and in one thousand one-dollar pieces.

Of silver coins.

SEC. 3536. In adjusting the weight of the silver coins the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the dollar, the half and quarter dollar, and in the dime, one and one-half grains. And in weighing [a] large number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand dollars, half-dollars, or quarter-dollars, and one-hundredth of an ounce in one thousand dimes.

[The word "a" inserted in fourth line, after "weighing," by act of Feb. 27, 1877, vol. 19, p. 249.]

Of minor coins.

SEC. 3537. In adjusting the weight of the minor coins provided by this Title, there shall be no greater deviation allowed than three grains for the five-cent piece and two grains for the three and one cent pieces.

Delivery of coins by coiner and trial of pieces.

SEC. 3538. The coiner shall, from time to time, as coins are prepared, deliver them to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same, and who shall keep a careful record of their kind, number, and actual weight. In receiving coins it shall be the duty of the superintendent to ascertain, by the trial of a number of single pieces separately, whether the coins of that delivery are within the legal limits of the standard weight; and if his trials for this purpose shall not prove satisfactory, he shall cause all the coins of such delivery to be weighed separately, and such as are not of legal weight shall be defaced and delivered to the melter and refiner as standard bullion, to be again formed into ingots and recoined; or the whole delivery may, if more convenient, be remelted.

Trial-pieces to be sealed up and transmitted quarterly to the mint at Philadelphia.

SEC. 3539. At every delivery of coins made by the coiner to a superintendent, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, in the presence of the assayer, to take indiscriminately a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins, the number for gold coins being not less than one piece for each one thousand pieces or any fractional part of one thousand pieces delivered; and for silver coins one piece for each two thousand pieces or any fractional part of two thousand pieces delivered. The pieces so taken shall be carefully sealed up in an envelope, properly labeled, stating the date of the delivery, the number and denomination of the pieces inclosed, and the amount of the delivery from which they were taken. These sealed parcels containing the reserved pieces shall be deposited in a pyx, designated for the purpose at each mint, which shall be kept under the joint care of the superintendent and assayer, and be so secured that neither can have access

to its contents without the presence of the other, and the reserved pieces in their sealed envelopes from the coinage of each mint shall be transmitted quarterly to the mint at Philadelphia. A record shall also be kept at the same time of the number and denomination of the pieces so taken for the annual trial of coins, and of the number and denominations of the pieces represented by them and so delivered, a copy of which record shall be transmitted quarterly to the Director of the Mint. Other pieces may, at any time, be taken for such tests as the Director of the Mint shall prescribe.

Disposal of clippings, &c.

SEC. 3540. The coiner shall, from time to time, deliver to the superintendent the clippings and other portions of bullion remaining after the process of coining; and the superintendent shall receipt for the same and keep a careful record of their weight and character.

Yearly settlement of accounts of coiner, and of melter and refiner.

SEC. 3541. The superintendent shall debit the coiner with the amount in weight of standard metal of all the bullion placed in his hands, and credit him with the amount in weight of all the coins, clippings, and other bullion returned by him to the superintendent. Once at least in every year, and at such time as the Director of the Mint shall appoint, there shall be an accurate and full settlement of the accounts of the coiner, and the melter and refiner, at which time those officers shall deliver up to the superintendent all the coins, clippings, and other bullion in their possession, respectively, accompanied by statements of all the bullion delivered to them since the last annual settlement, and all the bullion returned by them during the same period, including the amount returned for the purpose of settlement.

Allowance for wastage.

SEC. 3542. When all the coins, clippings, and other bullion have been delivered to the superintendent, it shall be his duty to examine the accounts and statements rendered by the coiner and the melter and refiner. The difference between the amount charged and credited to each officer shall be allowed as necessary wastage, if the superintendent shall be satisfied that there has been a bona-fide waste of the precious metals, and if the amount shall not exceed, in the case of the melter and refiner, one thousandth of the whole amount of gold, and one and one-half thousandths of the whole amount of silver delivered to him since the last annual settlement, and in the case of the coiner, one-thousandth of the whole amount of silver, and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of gold that has been delivered to him by the superintendent. All copper used in the alloy of gold and silver bullion shall be separately charged to the melter and refiner, and accounted for by him.

Statement of balance-sheet to be forwarded by superintendent to Director of the Mint.

SEC. 3543. It shall also be the duty of the superintendent to forward a correct statement of his balance-sheet, at the close of such settlement, to the Director of the Mint; who shall compare the total amount of gold and silver bullion and coin on hand with the total liabilities of the mint. At the same time a statement of the ordinary expense account,

and the moneys therein, shall also be made by the superintendent.

Delivery of coin or bars to depositor.

SEC. 3544. When the coins or bars which are the equivalent to any deposit of bullion are ready for delivery, they shall be paid to the depositor, or his order, by the superintendent; and the payments shall be made, if demanded, in the order in which the bullion shall have been brought to the mint. In cases, however, where there is delay in manipulating a refractory deposit, or for any other unavoidable cause, the payment of subsequent deposits, the value of which is known, shall not be delayed thereby. In the denominations of coin delivered, the superintendent shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, except when impracticable or inconvenient to do so.

Payment in money to depositors when value ascertained.
1 Supp. R. S., p. 40, 200, 251.
Act June 22, 1874.
Act June 19, 1878.

SEC. 3545. For the purpose of enabling the mints and the assay-office in New York to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in such mints and assay-office, when the state of the Treasury will admit thereof, such an amount of public money, or bullion procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, out of which those who bring bullion to the said mints and assay-office may be paid the value thereof, in coin or bars, as soon as practicable after the value has been ascertained. On payment thereof being made, the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury may, however, at any time withdraw the fund, or any portion thereof.

Exchange of unparted bullion for fine bars.
Act June 19, 1878.
1 Supp. R. S., p. 200.

SEC. 3546. Unparted bullion may be exchanged at any of the mints for fine bars, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The fineness, weight, and value of the bullion received and given in exchange shall in all cases be determined by the Mint assay. The charge to the depositor for refining or parting shall not exceed that allowed and deducted for the same operation in the exchange of unrefined for refined bullion.

Appointment and meeting of assay-commissioners.

SEC. 3547. To secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight, the judge of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the assayer of the assay-office at New York, and such other persons as the President shall, from time to time, designate, shall meet as assay-commissioners, at the mint in Philadelphia, to examine and test, in the presence of the Director of the Mint, the fineness and weight of the coins reserved by the several mints for this purpose, on the second Wednesday in February, annually, and may continue their meeting by adjournment, if necessary. If a majority of the commissioners fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, the Director of the Mint shall call a meeting of the commissioners at such other time as he may deem convenient. If it appears by such examination and test that these

coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory. If, however, any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight appears, this fact shall be certified to the President; and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide, the officers implicated in the error shall be thenceforward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

Standard troy pound for the regulation of coinage. 2 Supp. R. S., 194, 1812.

SEC. 3548. For the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States to the provisions of this Title, the brass troy-pound weight procured by the minister of the United States at London, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the Mint, and now in the custody of the mint in Philadelphia, shall be the standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States, conformably to which the coinage thereof shall be regulated.

Standard weights for mints and assay offices. 2 Supp. R. S., 1812.

SEC. 3549. It shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure for each mint and assay-office, to be kept safely thereat, a series of standard weights corresponding to the standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States, consisting of a one-pound weight and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundreth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds. The troy weight ordinarily employed in the transactions of such mints and assay-offices shall be regulated according to the above standards at least once in every year, under the inspection of the superintendent and assayer; and the accuracy of those used at the mint at Philadelphia shall be tested annually, in the presence of the assay-commissioners, at the time of the annual examination and test of coins.

Yearly destruction of obverse working-dies.

SEC. 3550. The obverse working dies at each mint shall, at the end of each calendar year, be defaced and destroyed by the coiner in the presence of the superintendent and assayer.

National and other medals may be struck at mint at Philadelphia.

SEC. 3551. Dies of a national character may be executed by the engraver, and national and other medals struck by the coiner of the mint at Philadelphia, under such regulations as the superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, may prescribe. Such work shall not, however, interfere with the regular coinage operations, and no private medal dies shall be prepared at any mint, or the machinery or apparatus thereof be used for that purpose.

Money arising from charges and deductions to be covered into the Treasury.

SEC. 3552. The moneys arising from all charges and deductions on and from gold and silver bullion and the manufacture of medals, and from all other sources, except as provided by this Title, shall, from time to time, be covered into the Treasury, and no part of such deductions or metal charges, or profit on silver or minor coinage, shall be expended in salaries or wages. All expenditures of the mints and assay-offices, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid from appropriations made by law on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Business of assay-office at New York.

SEC. 3553. The business of the United States assay-office at New York shall be in all respects similar to that of the mints, except that bars only, and not coin, shall be manufactured therein; and no metals shall be purchased for minor coinage. All bullion intended by the depositor to be converted into coins, of the United States, and silver bullion purchased for coinage, when assayed, parted, and refined, and its net value certified, shall be transferred to the mint at Philadelphia, under such directions as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the expense of the contingent fund of the Mint, and shall be there coined, and the proceeds returned to the assay-office. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the adjustment of the accounts upon such transfers between the respective offices.

Appointment of officers at New York.

SEC. 3554. The officers of the assay-office at New York shall be a superintendent, an assayer, and a melter and refiner; each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Duties, &c., of officers at New York.

SEC. 3555. The duties of the superintendent, the assayer, and the melter and refiner of the assay-office at New York shall correspond to those of superintendents, assayers, and melters and refiners of mints; and all the provisions of this Title relating to mints and their officers, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and others employed therein, the oaths to be taken, and the bonds and sureties to be given by them, shall extend, as far as the same may be applicable, to the assay-office at New York, and to its officers, clerks, and employés.

Salaries of officers at New York.

SEC. 3556. The officers of the assay-office at New York shall be entitled to the following salaries:

First. The superintendent, to four thousand five hundred dollars a year.

Second. The assayer, to three thousand dollars a year.

Third. The melter and refiner, to three thousand dollars.

Appointment and salaries of assistants and employés at New York.

SEC. 3557. The appointment and compensation of assistants, clerks, and workmen in the assay-office at New York shall be regulated in the same manner as is prescribed in regard to mints.

Business of mint at Denver and assay-offices at Boise City and Charlotte.

SEC. 3558. The business of the mint of the United States at Denver, while conducted as an assay-office, that of the United States assay-office at Boise City, and that of any other assay-offices hereafter established, shall be confined to the receipt of gold and silver bullion, for melting and assaying, to be returned to depositors of the same, in bars, with the weight and fineness stamped thereon.

Appointment of officers at Denver, Boise City, and Charlotte.
2 Supp. R. S., 382.
R. S., §§ 3558-3561.

SEC. 3559. The officers of the assay-offices embraced by the preceding section shall be, when their respective services are required, an assayer and a melter; each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Their salaries shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars a year each.

Powers and duties of assayers at assay-offices.

SEC. 3560. The assayer at each of the assay-offices embraced by section thirty-five hundred and fifty-eight,

shall have general charge of the office; and may employ, under the direction of the Director of the Mint, such clerks, workmen, and laborers as may be authorized therefor by law; and shall discharge the duties of disbursing agent for the expenses of the office under his charge. The salaries paid to clerks shall not exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars a year each. Workmen and laborers shall receive such wages as are customary according to their respective stations and occupations.

Compensation of employés.

SEC. 3561. Each officer and clerk appointed at either of the assay-offices embraced by section thirty-five hundred and fifty-eight shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath pursuant to the provisions of Title XIX, "PROVISIONS *APPLYING* [APPLICABLE] TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF OFFICERS," and shall give a bond to the United States, with one or more sureties, satisfactory to the Director of the Mint or to one of the judges of the supreme court of the State or Territory in which the office to which he is appointed is located, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. [See §§ 1756, 1757.]

Bond and oath of officer and clerk. [Amended by acts Feb. 27, 1877, and Feb. 18, 1875.]

SEC. 3562. All provisions of law for the regulation of mints, the government of officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offenses connected with mints or coinage, shall extend to all assay-offices as far as applicable.

Laws relating to mints extended to assay-offices. [See Revised Statutes, sec. 5460.]

SEC. 3563. The money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents, or hundredths, and mills or thousandths, a dime being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mill the thousandth part of a dollar; and all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

Decimal system established. 2 Apr., 1792, ch. 16, sec. 20.

SEC. 3564. The value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury. (R. S., §§ 2838, 3564. 102 U. S., 612; 115 U. S., 27; 8 Fed. R., 468.)

Value of foreign coins, how ascertained. 3 Mar., 1873, ch. 268, sec. 1. 1 Oct., 1890, sec. 52. 2 Supp. R. S., 314.

SEC. 3565. In all payments by or to the Treasury, whether made here or in foreign countries, where it becomes necessary to compute the value of the sovereign or pound sterling, it shall be deemed equal to four dollars eighty-six cents and six and one-half mills, and the same rule shall be applied in appraising merchandise imported where the value is, by the invoice, in sovereigns or pounds sterling, and in the construction of contracts payable in sovereigns or pounds sterling; and this valuation shall be the par of exchange between Great Britain and the United States; and all contracts made after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, based on an assumed par of exchange with Great Britain of fifty-four pence to the dollar, or four dollars forty-four and four-

Value of the sovereign or pound sterling.

ninths cents to the sovereign or pound sterling, shall be null and void.

Recoinage of foreign coins. 9 Feb., 1793, ch. 5, sec. 3. 21 Feb., 1857, ch. 56, sec. 2.

SEC. 3566. All foreign gold and silver coins received in payment for moneys due to the United States shall, before being issued in circulation, be coined anew.

Spanish and Mexican coins. 21 Feb., 1857, ch. 56, sec. 1.

SEC. 3567. The pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, shall be receivable at the Treasury of the United States, and its several offices, and at the several post-offices and land-offices, at the rates of valuation following: the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at ten cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half-real, at five cents.

Their transmission for recoinage. 21 Feb., 1857, ch. 56, sec. 2. Amended by act Feb. 27, 1877, vol. 19, p. 249.

SEC. 3568. The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe such regulations as are necessary and proper, to secure the transmission of the coins mentioned in the preceding section to the mint for recoinage, and the [a][re]turn or distribution of the proceeds thereof, when deemed expedient, and may prescribe such forms of account as are appropriate and applicable to the circumstances. The expenses incident to such transmission or distribution, and of recoinage, shall be charged against the account of silver profit and loss, and the net profits, if any, shall be paid, from time to time, into the Treasury.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

Counterfeiting gold or silver coin. 12 Feb., 1873, ch. 131, sec. 61, vol. 17, p. 434. Amended by act Jan. 16, 1877. 1 Supp. R. S., 128, 890.

SEC. 5457. Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes, or procures to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids, or assists in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay-offices of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be made, current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or has in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years.

Counterfeiting minor coins. 12 Feb., 1873, sec. 62.

SEC. 5458. Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes, or procures to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids, or assists in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any coin in the resemblance or similitude of any of the minor coinage which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the mints

[a] See act of February 21, 1857, ch. 56, sec. 2.

of the United States; or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or brings into the United States from any foreign place, or has in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any person whatsoever, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years.

Mutilating coinage. 2 Supp. R. S., 579.

SEC. 5459. Every person who fraudulently, by any art, way, or means, defaces, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, scales, or lightens the gold and silver coins which have been, or which may hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than two thousand dollars.

Debasement of coinage, &c., by officers of the mint.

SEC. 5460. If any of the gold or silver coins struck or coined at any of the mints of the United States shall be debased, or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained; or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to law; or if any of the weights used at any of the mints or assay-offices of the United States shall be defaced, increased, or diminished through the fault or connivance of any of the officers or persons who are employed at the said mints or assay-offices, with a fraudulent intent; and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals at any time committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins struck or coined at the said mints, or any medals, coins, or other moneys of said mints or assay-offices at any time committed to their charge, or of which they may have assumed the charge, every such officer or person who commits any or either of the said offenses shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not more than ten thousand dollars.

Making or uttering coin in resemblance of money. 8 June, 1864, ch. 114, vol. 13.

SEC. 5461. Every person who, except as authorized by law, makes, or causes to be made, or utters or passes, or attempts to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than five years, or both.

Making or issuing devices of minor coins. 16 May, 1866, ch. 81, sec. 4.

SEC. 5462. Every person not lawfully authorized, who makes, issues, or passes, or causes to be made, issued, or passed, any coin, card, token or device in metal or its compounds, which may be intended to be used as money for any one-cent, two-cent, three-cent, or five-cent piece, now or hereafter authorized by law, or for coins of equal value, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and by imprisonment not more than five years.

Purchase of bullion for silver coinage; the silver-profit fund. Act July 22, 1876, sec. 4. 1 Supp. R. S., 125.

SEC. 3526. In order to procure bullion for the silver coinage authorized by this title, the superintendents, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase such bullion with the bullion-fund. The gain arising from the coinage of such silver bullion into coin of a nominal value exceeding the cost thereof shall be credited to a special fund denominated the silver-profit fund. This fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in the silver coinage, and with the expense of distributing such silver coins as hereinafter provided. The balance to the credit of this fund shall be from time to time, and at least twice a year, paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Paying out silver coins for gold coins authorized. Act June 9, 1879. 21 Stat. L., p. 7. 1 Supp. R. S., 264.

SEC 3527. Silver coins other than the trade-dollar shall be paid out at the several mints, and at the assay-office in New York City, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars. It shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent the payment of silver coins, at their nominal value, for silver parted from gold, as provided in this Title, or for change less than one dollar in settlement for gold deposits. But for two years after the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, silver coins shall be paid at the mint in Philadelphia, and the assay-office in New York City, for silver bullion purchased for coinage, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Purchase of metal for minor coinage; the minor-coinage profit-fund.

SEC. 3528. For the purchase of metal for the minor coinage authorized by this Title, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in lawful money of the United States shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, at which establishment only, until otherwise provided by law, such coinage shall be carried on. The superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase the metal required for such coinage by public advertisement, and the lowest and best bid shall be accepted, the fineness of the metals to be determined on the mint assay. The gain arising from the coinage of such metals into coin of a nominal value, exceeding the cost thereof, shall be credited to the special fund denominated the minor-coinage profit fund; and this fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, and with the cost of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund, and any balance of profits accrued from minor coinage under former acts, shall be, from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the Treasury.

Delivery of minor coins; redemption.

SEC. 3529. The minor coins authorized by this Title may, at the discretion of the Director of the Mint, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the Mint, for transportation, and shall be exchangeable at par at the mint in Philadelphia, at the discretion of the superintendent, for any other coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel heretofore authorized by law. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States to redeem, in lawful money, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, all copper, bronze, and copper-nickel coins authorized by law when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars. Whenever, under this authority, these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to direct that such coinage shall cease until otherwise ordered by him.

Transfer of bullion for formation into ingots.

SEC. 3530. Parcels of bullion shall be, from time to time, transferred by the superintendent to the melter and refiner. A careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the melter and refiner. The bullion thus placed in the hands of the melter and refiner shall be subjected to the several processes which may be necessary to form it into ingots of the legal standard, and of a quality suitable for coinage.

Ingots to be assayed and receipted for.

SEC. 3531. The ingots so prepared shall be assayed. If they prove to be within the limits allowed for deviation from the standard, the assayer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereupon receipt for the same, and transfer them to the coiner.

Delivery of ingots to coiner for coinage.

SEC. 3532. The superintendent shall, from time to time, deliver to the coiner ingots for the purpose of coinage. A careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the coiner. The ingots thus placed in the hands of the coiner shall be subjected to the several processes necessary to make from them coins in all respects conformable to law.

Standards of ingots used for coinage.

SEC. 3533. No ingots shall be used for coinage which differ from the legal standard more than the following proportions, namely: In gold ingots, one thousandth; in silver ingots, three thousandths; in minor-coinage alloys, twenty-five thousandths, in the proportion of nickel.

Preparation and stamping of bars for payment of deposits.

SEC. 3534. The melter and refiner shall prepare all bars required for the payment of deposits; but the fineness thereof shall be ascertained and stamped thereon by the assayer. The melter and refiner shall deliver such bars to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same.

Deviations allowed in adjusting weights of gold coins.

SEC. 3535. In adjusting the weights of the gold coins, the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the double-eagle and the eagle, one-half of a

grain; in the half-eagle, the three-dollar piece, the quarter-eagle, and the one-dollar piece, one-fourth of a grain. And in weighing a number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one hundredth of an ounce in five thousand dollars in double-eagles, eagles, half-eagles, or quarter-eagles, in one thousand three-dollar pieces, and in one thousand one-dollar pieces.

Of silver coins.

SEC. 3536. In adjusting the weight of the silver coins the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the dollar, the half and quarter dollar, and in the dime, one and one-half grains. And in weighing [a] large number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand dollars, half-dollars, or quarter-dollars, and one-hundredth of an ounce in one thousand dimes.

[The word "a" inserted in fourth line, after "weighing," by act of Feb. 27, 1877, vol. 19, p. 249.]

Of minor coins.

SEC. 3537. In adjusting the weight of the minor coins provided by this Title, there shall be no greater deviation allowed than three grains for the five-cent piece and two grains for the three and one cent pieces.

Delivery of coins by coiner and trial of pieces.

SEC. 3538. The coiner shall, from time to time, as coins are prepared, deliver them to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same, and who shall keep a careful record of their kind, number, and actual weight. In receiving coins it shall be the duty of the superintendent to ascertain, by the trial of a number of single pieces separately, whether the coins of that delivery are within the legal limits of the standard weight; and if his trials for this purpose shall not prove satisfactory, he shall cause all the coins of such delivery to be weighed separately, and such as are not of legal weight shall be defaced and delivered to the melter and refiner as standard bullion, to be again formed into ingots and recoined; or the whole delivery may, if more convenient, be remelted.

Trial-pieces to be sealed up and transmitted quarterly to the mint at Philadelphia.

SEC. 3539. At every delivery of coins made by the coiner to a superintendent, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, in the presence of the assayer, to take indiscriminately a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins, the number for gold coins being not less than one piece for each one thousand pieces or any fractional part of one thousand pieces delivered; and for silver coins one piece for each two thousand pieces or any fractional part of two thousand pieces delivered. The pieces so taken shall be carefully sealed up in an envelope, properly labeled, stating the date of the delivery, the number and denomination of the pieces inclosed, and the amount of the delivery from which they were taken. These sealed parcels containing the reserved pieces shall be deposited in a pyx, designated for the purpose at each mint, which shall be kept under the joint care of the superintendent and assayer, and be so secured that neither can have access

to its contents without the presence of the other, and the reserved pieces in their sealed envelopes from the coinage of each mint shall be transmitted quarterly to the mint at Philadelphia. A record shall also be kept at the same time of the number and denomination of the pieces so taken for the annual trial of coins, and of the number and denominations of the pieces represented by them and so delivered, a copy of which record shall be transmitted quarterly to the Director of the Mint. Other pieces may, at any time, be taken for such tests as the Director of the Mint shall prescribe.

Disposal of clippings, &c.

SEC. 3540. The coiner shall, from time to time, deliver to the superintendent the clippings and other portions of bullion remaining after the process of coining; and the superintendent shall receipt for the same and keep a careful record of their weight and character.

Yearly settlement of accounts of coiner, and of melter and refiner.

SEC. 3541. The superintendent shall debit the coiner with the amount in weight of standard metal of all the bullion placed in his hands, and credit him with the amount in weight of all the coins, clippings, and other bullion returned by him to the superintendent. Once at least in every year, and at such time as the Director of the Mint shall appoint, there shall be an accurate and full settlement of the accounts of the coiner, and the melter and refiner, at which time those officers shall deliver up to the superintendent all the coins, clippings, and other bullion in their possession, respectively, accompanied by statements of all the bullion delivered to them since the last annual settlement, and all the bullion returned by them during the same period, including the amount returned for the purpose of settlement.

Allowance for wastage.

SEC. 3542. When all the coins, clippings, and other bullion have been delivered to the superintendent, it shall be his duty to examine the accounts and statements rendered by the coiner and the melter and refiner. The difference between the amount charged and credited to each officer shall be allowed as necessary wastage, if the superintendent shall be satisfied that there has been a bona-fide waste of the precious metals, and if the amount shall not exceed, in the case of the melter and refiner, one thousandth of the whole amount of gold, and one and one-half thousandths of the whole amount of silver delivered to him since the last annual settlement, and in the case of the coiner, one-thousandth of the whole amount of silver, and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of gold that has been delivered to him by the superintendent. All copper used in the alloy of gold and silver bullion shall be separately charged to the melter and refiner, and accounted for by him.

Statement of balance-sheet to be forwarded by superintendent to Director of the Mint.

SEC. 3543. It shall also be the duty of the superintendent to forward a correct statement of his balance-sheet, at the close of such settlement, to the Director of the Mint; who shall compare the total amount of gold and silver bullion and coin on hand with the total liabilities of the mint. At the same time a statement of the ordinary expense account,

and the moneys therein, shall also be made by the superintendent.

Delivery of coin or bars to depositor.

SEC. 3544. When the coins or bars which are the equivalent to any deposit of bullion are ready for delivery, they shall be paid to the depositor, or his order, by the superintendent; and the payments shall be made, if demanded, in the order in which the bullion shall have been brought to the mint. In cases, however, where there is delay in manipulating a refractory deposit, or for any other unavoidable cause, the payment of subsequent deposits, the value of which is known, shall not be delayed thereby. In the denominations of coin delivered, the superintendent shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, except when impracticable or inconvenient to do so.

Payment in money to depositors when value ascertained.
1 Supp. R. S., p. 40, 260, 251.
Act June 22, 1874.
Act June 19, 1878.

SEC. 3545. For the purpose of enabling the mints and the assay-office in New York to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in such mints and assay-office, when the state of the Treasury will admit thereof, such an amount of public money, or bullion procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, out of which those who bring bullion to the said mints and assay-office may be paid the value thereof, in coin or bars, as soon as practicable after the value has been ascertained. On payment thereof being made, the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury may, however, at any time withdraw the fund, or any portion thereof.

Exchange of unparted bullion for fine bars.
Act June 19, 1878.
1 Supp. R. S., p. 200.

SEC. 3546. Unparted bullion may be exchanged at any of the mints for fine bars, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The fineness, weight, and value of the bullion received and given in exchange shall in all cases be determined by the Mint assay. The charge to the depositor for refining or parting shall not exceed that allowed and deducted for the same operation in the exchange of unrefined for refined bullion.

Appointment and meeting of assay-commissioners.

SEC. 3547. To secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight, the judge of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the assayer of the assay-office at New York, and such other persons as the President shall, from time to time, designate, shall meet as assay-commissioners, at the mint in Philadelphia, to examine and test, in the presence of the Director of the Mint, the fineness and weight of the coins reserved by the several mints for this purpose, on the second Wednesday in February, annually, and may continue their meeting by adjournment, if necessary. If a majority of the commissioners fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, the Director of the Mint shall call a meeting of the commissioners at such other time as he may deem convenient. If it appears by such examination and test that these

coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory. If, however, any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight appears, this fact shall be certified to the President; and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide, the officers implicated in the error shall be thenceforward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

Standard troy pound for the regulation of coinage. 2 Supp. R. S., 194, 1812.

SEC. 3548. For the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States to the provisions of this Title, the brass troy-pound weight procured by the minister of the United States at London, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the Mint, and now in the custody of the mint in Philadelphia, shall be the standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States, conformably to which the coinage thereof shall be regulated.

Standard weights for mints and assay offices. 2 Supp. R. S., 1812.

SEC. 3549. It shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure for each mint and assay-office, to be kept safely thereat, a series of standard weights corresponding to the standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States, consisting of a one-pound weight and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundreth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds. The troy weight ordinarily employed in the transactions of such mints and assay-offices shall be regulated according to the above standards at least once in every year, under the inspection of the superintendent and assayer; and the accuracy of those used at the mint at Philadelphia shall be tested annually, in the presence of the assay-commissioners, at the time of the annual examination and test of coins.

Yearly destruction of obverse working-dies.

SEC. 3550. The obverse working dies at each mint shall, at the end of each calendar year, be defaced and destroyed by the coiner in the presence of the superintendent and assayer.

National and other medals may be struck at mint at Philadelphia.

SEC. 3551. Dies of a national character may be executed by the engraver, and national and other medals struck by the coiner of the mint at Philadelphia, under such regulations as the superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, may prescribe. Such work shall not, however, interfere with the regular coinage operations, and no private medal dies shall be prepared at any mint, or the machinery or apparatus thereof be used for that purpose.

Money arising from charges and deductions to be covered into the Treasury.

SEC. 3552. The moneys arising from all charges and deductions on and from gold and silver bullion and the manufacture of medals, and from all other sources, except as provided by this Title, shall, from time to time, be covered into the Treasury, and no part of such deductions or metal charges, or profit on silver or minor coinage, shall be expended in salaries or wages. All expenditures of the mints and assay-offices, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid from appropriations made by law on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed: *Provided*, That in any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of any article mentioned in this section, according to the foregoing standards, the part of the article taken for the test, analysis, or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of said article: *Provided, further*, That in the case of any article mentioned in this section, in addition to the foregoing tests and standards, the actual fineness of the entire quantity of gold or of its alloys contained in such article, including all solder and alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article (all such gold, alloys, and solder being assayed as one piece), shall not be less by more than one carat than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, it being intended that the standards of fineness and the tests or methods for ascertaining the same provided in this section for articles mentioned therein shall be concurrent and not alternative.

Provisos.

Tests.

Actual fineness required.

Silver articles.

Deviation from marked fineness allowed.

SEC. 3. That in the case of articles of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or any of its alloys so imported into or exported from the United States, or so deposited in the United States mails for transmission, or so delivered for transportation to any common carrier, or so transported or caused to be transported as specified in the first section of this Act, the actual fineness of the silver or alloy thereof of which such article is wholly or partly composed shall not be less by more than four one-thousandth parts than the actual fineness indicated by any mark (other than the word "sterling" or the word "coin") stamped, branded, engraved, or printed upon any part of such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed; and that no such article or tag, card, or label attached thereto, or box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed shall be marked, stamped, branded, engraved, or printed with the word "sterling" or "sterling silver" or any colorable imitation thereof, unless such article or parts thereof purporting to be silver contains nine hundred and twenty-five one-thousandth parts pure silver; and that no such article, tag, card, label, box, package, cover, or wrapper shall be marked, stamped, branded, engraved, or printed with the words "coin" or "coin silver" or colorable imitation thereof unless such article or parts thereof purporting to be silver contains nine hundred one-thousandth parts pure silver: *Provided*, That in the case of all such articles whose fineness is indicated by the word "sterling" or the word "coin" there shall be allowed a divergence in the fineness of four

"Sterling" goods.

"Coin" goods.

one-thousandth parts from the foregoing standards: *Provided*, That in any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of any such article mentioned in this section according to the foregoing standards the part of the article taken for the test, analysis, or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article: *Provided further*, That in the case of any article mentioned in this section, in addition to the foregoing tests and standards, the actual fineness of the entire quantity of silver or of its alloys contained in such article, including all solder and alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article (all such silver, alloys, and solder being assayed as one piece), shall not be less by more than ten one-thousandth parts than the fineness indicated by the marked, stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, it being intended that the standards of fineness and the tests or methods for ascertaining the same provided in this section for articles mentioned therein shall be concurrent and not alternative.

Provisos. Divergence permitted.

Tests.

Actual fineness required.

SEC. 4. That in the case of articles of merchandise made in whole or in part of an inferior metal, having deposited or plated thereon or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto a plating, covering, or sheet composed of gold or silver, or of an alloy of either of said metals, and known in the market as rolled gold plate, gold plate, gold filled, silver plate, or gold or silver electroplate, or by any similar designation, so imported into or exported from the United States, or so deposited in the United States mails for transmission, or so delivered to any common carrier, or so transported or caused to be transported as specified in the first section of this Act, no such article, nor any tag, card, or label attached thereto, nor any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, shall be stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted with any word or mark usually employed to indicate the fineness of gold, unless such word or mark be accompanied by other words plainly indicating that such article or part thereof is made of rolled gold plate, gold plate, or gold electroplate, or is gold filled, as the case may be, and no such article, nor any tag, card, or label attached thereto, nor any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, shall be stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted with the word "sterling" or the word "coin," either alone or in conjunction with other words or marks.

Plated goods.

Description required.

Use "sterling" or "coin" forbidden.

SEC. 5. That each and every person, firm, corporation, or association, being a manufacturer of or a wholesale or retail dealer in gold or silver jewelry, gold ware, silver goods, or silverware, who or which shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this Act, and every officer,

Punishment for violations.

manager, director, or managing agent of any such corporation or association having knowledge of such violation and directly participating in such violation or consenting thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which such violation was committed or through which has been conducted the transportation of the article in respect to which such violation has been committed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Whenever the offense is begun in one jurisdiction and completed in another it may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either jurisdiction in the same manner as if the offense had been actually and wholly committed therein.

Jurisdiction.

"Articles of manufacture" defined.

SEC. 6. That the expression "article of merchandise" as used in this Act shall signify any goods, wares, works of art, commodity, or other thing which may be lawfully kept or offered for sale.

Original packages not exempt from State, etc., laws.

SEC. 7. That all articles of merchandise to which this Act applies which shall have been transported into any State, Territory, District, or possession of the United States, and shall remain therein for use, sale, or storage, shall, upon arrival in such State, Territory, District, or possession, be subject to the operation of all the laws of such State, Territory, District, or possession of the United States to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles of merchandise had been produced in such State, Territory, District, or possession, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

In effect in one year.

SEC. 8. That this Act shall take effect one year after the date of its passage.

Approved, June 13, 1906.

MONETARY LEGISLATION.

[PUBLIC—No. 122.]

Minor coins. Purchase of metal for. R. S., secs. 3528, 3529, p. 698, amended.

CHAP. 1861.—*An Act providing for the purchase of metal and the coinage of minor coins, and the distribution and redemption of said coins.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections thirty-five hundred and twenty-eight and thirty-five hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Amount of purchase increased. R. S., sec. 3528, p. 698, amended.

"SEC. 3528. For the purchase of metal for the minor coinage authorized by this Act a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars in lawful money of the United States shall, upon the recommendation of the Director of

the Mint, and in such sums as he may designate, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be transferred to the credit of the superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, and New Orleans, at which establishments, until otherwise provided by law, such coinage shall be carried on. The superintendents, with the approval of the Director of the Mint as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase the metal required for such coinage by public advertisement, and the lowest and best bid shall be accepted, the fineness of the metals to be determined on the mint assay. The gain arising from the coinage of such metals into coin of a nominal value, exceeding the cost thereof, shall be credited to the special fund denominated the minor-coinage profit fund; and this fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, and with the cost of distributing said coins, as hereinafter provided. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund, and any balance of the profits accrued from minor coinage under former Acts, shall be, from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Coinage at San Francisco, Denver, and New Orleans mints added.

Use of seignorage.

"SEC. 3529. The minor coins authorized by this Act may, at the discretion of the Director of the Mint, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the mints, for transportation, and shall be exchangeable at par at the mints named, at the discretion of the superintendents, for any other coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel heretofore authorized, and it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States to redeem, in lawful money, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, all copper, bronze, and copper-nickel coins authorized by law when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars; and whenever, under this authority, these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to direct that such coinage shall cease until otherwise authorized by him."

Delivery and redemption of minor coins.

R. S., sec. 3529, p. 698, amended.

Mints added.

Minimum amount.

Approved, April 24, 1906.

[PUBLIC—No. 180.]

CHAP. 2558.—*An act to amend section six of an Act entitled "An Act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March fourteenth, nineteen hundred.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of an Act approved March fourteenth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An Act to define

Gold certificates.

Vol. 31, p. 47, amended.

and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," be amended by striking from the first proviso of said section six the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty," and by adding, after the words "shall be suspended," the following: "but the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to coin, within reasonable time, any and all gold bullion held in said reserve fund in excess of fifty million dollars," making the first proviso of said section six read as follows: "*Provided*, That whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall and remain below fifty million dollars the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended, but the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to coin, within reasonable time, any and all gold bullion held in said reserve fund in excess of fifty million dollars."

Proviso. Issue to cease if coin in reserve is below $50,000,000.

Bullion to be coined.

Approved, May 26, 1906.

[PUBLIC—No. 274.]

CHAP. 3521.—*an act To amend an Act approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An Act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands."*

Philippine coinage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, with the approval of the President of the United States, the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, whenever in its opinion such action is desirable, in order to carry out the provisions of section six of the Act approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An Act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," to change the weight and fineness of the silver coins authorized by said Act, and may in its discretion provide a weight and fineness proportionately less for subsidiary coins than for the standard Philippine pesos, and may also in its discretion recoin any of the existing coins of the Philippine Islands at the new weight and fineness when such coins are received into the Treasury or into the gold standard fund of the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That the weight and fineness of the silver peso to be coined in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be reduced below seven hundred parts of pure silver to three hundred of alloy.

Change in weight and fineness, silver coins.

Vol. 32, p. 953.

Subsidiary coins.

Proviso. Minimum fineness.

Silver certificates.

SEC. 2. That section eight of an Act of Congress approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An Act to establish a standard of value and to

Vol. 32, p. 954; Vol. 33, p. 697.

provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," as amended by section ten of an Act approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Issue of certificates for pesos deposited. Vol. 33, p. 697. Amended.

"SEC. 8. That the treasurer of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to receive at the treasury of the government of the said islands or any of its branches deposits of the standard silver coins of one peso authorized by this Act to be coined, in sums of not less than twenty pesos, Philippine currency, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than two pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, and coin so deposited shall be retained in the treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and for all public dues in the Philippine Islands, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any banking association in said islands may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve: *Provided*, That the treasurer of the Philippine Islands, with the approval of the governor-general, may substitute for any part of such silver pesos hereafter deposited, gold coin of the United States legally equivalent in value, and redeem the certificates hereafter issued in either silver pesos or such gold coin of equivalent value at the option of the Treasurer: *Provided further*, That the amount of gold coin held in such reserve shall not at any time exceed sixty per centum of the total amount of certificates outstanding."

Proviso. Substitution of United States gold for reserve. Maximum amount.

Approved, June 23, 1906.

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